

Honolulu, December 6, 1900.

The proposed changes in the War Revenue tax includes proprietary articles, deeds and mortgages, which will

From the Railway wharves, at the Ewa end of the harbor, to the Pacific Mail wharf is no easy jump and when there happens to be two or three foreign vessels in port, which have to be watched, the task of holding down the waterfront becomes a very difficult one.

It is stated by those who ought to know that with the present small force of men employed it is absolutely impossible, when there are more foreign vessels in port, for the men to prevent a certain amount of smuggling. Little ever gets by the wide-awake inspectors but sometimes it happens that there are weak points in the waterfront guard, occasioned by lack of numbers.

The small force of men shown above are divided into three watches. The day watch is from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The night watch is from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight, and the morning watch is from midnight until 7 o'clock in the morning.

Miller. Taylor. Jacob.

THE

For eight men to hold down the waterfront on ordinary occasions is no easy work, but when there are a couple of foreign steamers in port and perhaps one or two foreign sailing vessels the task becomes one that is well nigh impossible in some respects.

Ordinarily one man is placed at the main gate of the Pacific Mail wharf, one at the Walkiki end of the Pacific Mail wharf and one at the Ewa end. Then one man takes what is called the "makal patrol," on the Esplanade, from the Ewa end of the Pacific Mail wharf to the Inter-Island wharf, one man is put on the Oceanic wharf, one takes what is termed the "mauka patrol," near the boat-landing, one patrols up

tioned on the Pacific Mail wharf. To supply these, six men have to be taken away from other points along the wa-

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Ordinarily one man is placed at the main gate of the Pacific Mail wharf, one at the Waikiki end of the Pacific Mail wharf and one at the Ewa end. Then one man takes what is called the "makal patrol," on the Esplanade, from the Ewa end of the Pacific Mail wharf to the Inter-Island wharf, one man is put on the Oceanic wharf and another on the Ewa wharf. The "makal patrol," near the boat-landing, one patrols up and down in front of the Custom house, while the remaining man is captain of the watch and overlooks the waterfront, going his rounds from one man to the other to see that all is well.

Things will be plain to the sailor happens to be at the Pacific Mail wharf there has to be an extra man on hand to look out for the gangway, and it sometimes happens that more than one extra man is required, for one man has to keep a watch of the shore side of the vessel in a small boat.

Sometimes it happens that two foreign vessels will arrive in port about the same time—one from the Orient and one, a foreign boat, on the way to the Orient. Then an extra man is stationed at the Pacific Mail wharf. To supply these, six men have to be taken away from other points along the waterfront. This naturally leaves an opening for those who smuggle.

If the department ever secures a steam launch for the purpose of boarding foreign vessels outside of the harbor, things will be greatly simplified, for as the work of the department is concerned and much valuable time will be saved in the entering of vessels.

As it is at present the boarding inspector has to wait until the vessel is down to the water and then he has to call the public have to wait so much longer before they—those of them who have business aboard—can go aboard, and the passengers are delayed from coming ashore.

When the Stackable was seized by an Advertiser reporter yesterday and asked if he had anything further to say in the matter of the suspension of the Deputy Collector, he said that he did not think that there was anything to say. He said that he was satisfied that he should say in relation to the affair and that the matter would be reported to the Washington authorities. He said that the department, through Washington would have everything to say in the matter if there was anything to be said, and that he, Stackable, did not consider that the head of the local department had to defend himself for anything, but that the rules and regulations of the department, as he was in duty bound to do.

When the above picture was taken, Inspectors Sheahan and DeKew were sick and Immigration Inspector Short was absent. He said that he would take their places in the ground that the full force of inspectors might be represented in the photograph.

DOWAGER FRIGHTENED

She May Come To An Understanding.

TRIBUTE TO HER STOPPED

France Has Grabbed Territory at Tien-tsin—Large Bills for Individual Damages.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A cable to the Sun from Peking says: Reports received here from Singan Fu are again encouraging. All are to the effect that the Empress Dowager is at last realizing the seriousness of the situation and is becoming frightened. These advices are believed to be reliable.

Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese peace commissioners, have for a long time been between two fires. It was to their interest to impress the Empress Dowager with the seriousness of the situation, while at the same time they strove to obtain a modification of the demands of the powers. Chinese official advices are to the effect that they sent many notes to the court, and that lately their information was calculated to frighten the Empress Dowager.

Among other things they said the powers were angry because of the continued absence of the court from Peking, and were discussing the question of upsetting the present dynasty and establishing a new one. They also informed her majesty that the German and French Admirals had visited the Viceroy of Nankin and demanded why he was sending tribute to Singan Fu. The Admirals informed the Viceroy that this must stop and furthermore they had the Viceroy telegraph to the same effect. Advices from the same official source are to the effect that the Empress Dowager is now willing to heed Tung Fu Hsiang and perhaps two others and to banish forever the others whose punishment is demanded.

It is reported from Tien Tsin that France has grabbed territory there three times as large as the present concession. They have posted a notice of permanent jurisdiction, and declare that all transfers of property within the seized area since June 8th are illegal. The Americans have complained against the seizure and Minister Conger is investigating the matter. The grab is similar to that recently made by Russia, and is a gross violation of the treaties with China.

Some idea of the bill for individual damages that will be presented to China may be gathered from the claims now being filed at the legations. The claims of the Americans already reach the approximate sum of \$300,000. This is the amount asked for by thirty claimants, nearly all of whom are missionaries. Of course, if the claims are accurate it will be seen that prior to the siege of Peking the missionary was not bad off so far as this world's goods are concerned. Claims are still being filed.

Prince Ching, one of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, has sent a note to the American legation thanking the Americans for establishing soup kitchens in their district for the benefit of poor Chinese.

TUNG IS MASTER

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Special dispatches from Shanghai describe the situation at Sian Fu. General Tung Fu Hsiang's troops hold the city. The personal bodyguard of the Emperor and Empress Dowager consists of only 150 men. General Tung enters the sacred precincts at will, salutes the imperials with scant courtesy, and almost with insolence, and declares his intention of emulating the notorious Wang Mang, who, during the Han dynasty, prevented the court from coming to terms with the enemy and finally murdered the Emperor and usurped the throne.

According to the same dispatches the only hope for the court is in General Ma, who has 5,000 troops outside of Sian Fu and has a blood feud with General Tung Fu Hsiang, who murdered Ma's cousin.

A terrible famine exists in the province of Shen Si and the government granaries are empty.

PERILS OF THE RAIL.

A Cleveland Night Express Runs Into a Washout.

BEAVER, Pa., Nov. 28.—The Cleveland night express leaving Pittsburgh at midnight on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road, ran into a washout half a mile west of Beaver, Pa., at 1 o'clock this morning and the locomotive, mail, baggage and express cars jumped from the tracks and plunged into the Ohio river. The three day coaches and Pullman sleeper stayed on land, although derailed, and the forty-one passengers escaped with slight bruises.

M. S. Casey, of Cleveland, the express messenger, was unable to escape, and was drowned in his car, which is below the surface of the river. Injured:

Albert Coughenour, of Cleveland, engineer, one foot cut off.

Frank Connell, conductor, bruised and scratched, but not seriously.

John Taylor, Allegheny, Pa., Pullman porter, slightly cut and bruised.

Baggage-master Allen, slightly hurt.

The passengers were taken back to Beaver, and at 4 o'clock were transferred to another train for Cleveland. The clearing of the tracks did not take many hours, but it may be several days until the flood recedes before the submerged cars are recovered. A large quantity of business mail was in the mail car, and considerable valuable

and considerable matter in the express car. The total loss will amount to a large sum.

However William has sent to the Reichstag charts, maps and statistics showing the growth of the Russian, British, French and United States Navies, and also their strength in Far Eastern waters. In view of this same the members of the Reichstag fear that another bill to increase the strength of the Germany Navy is coming.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 11 1/2c; centrifugal 96 test, 4 1/2c; molasses sugar, 3 1/2c. Refined, steady; crushed, 6.00c; powdered, 5.70c; granulated, 5.60c.

TURKEY AFRAID OF THE KENTUCKY

Ministry Considers Battleship's Visit at the Port of Smyrna.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Cable advices say the Vienna Tagblatt publishes a dispatch from Constantinople to the effect that the Turkish council of ministers have held a conference to determine whether or not the sending of the United States battleship Kentucky to Smyrna should be regarded as an act of hostility. According to the Tagblatt's dispatch some minister urged the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States, and even went so far as to threaten war unless the Kentucky should be withdrawn from Turkish waters. The ministers express the belief that the United States would not permit the United States to attack Turkey, and that the country, therefore, would be safe in taking a defiant attitude.

Inquiry at the State Department and Navy Department today as to the Kentucky's mission, elicited the simple statement that the visit of the battleship to Smyrna had no hostile significance.

Meanwhile, it is understood the negotiations between Mr. Grisco, our charge at Constantinople, and the Porte for the settlement of the missionary claims and the question as to Dr. Norton's exequatur as consul at Harpoot, are progressing with indications that a compromise will be arranged.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Ali Ferouh Bey, the Turkish minister here, called on Secretary Hay today relative to the visit of the big battleship Kentucky to Turkish waters. The Kentucky sailed from Naples last Saturday and arrived at the important Turkish port of Smyrna this morning, only a few hours before the minister's visit. After his talk with Secretary Hay the minister declared the Kentucky's visit conveyed no menace, and had no bearing upon the diplomatic relations between the Turkish government and the United States. He asserted with great positiveness that the Sultan cherished the kindest feelings toward President McKinley, and that the relations were most amicable.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

Peace Negotiations Between High and Low Churchmen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The proceedings of the round table conference summoned by the Bishop of London for the discussion of burning questions agitating the English church, have been published in an authentic form, says the Tribune's London correspondent. The nearest approach to a compromise was the offer of Lord Halifax and Canon Gore to accept the first prayer book of Edward VI as an alternative in the communion service, and to dissolve the English church union, a high church body which has excited the hostility of low churchmen. The impression is strengthened that the only effective peace conference will be an enlarged convocation with ancient rights fully restored.

GROWTH OF THE NAVY

Eleven Armored Ships Planned.

SPECIFICATIONS ARE READY

Sixty-six Million Dollars to Be Laid Out on New Marine Construction.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Eleven armored ships to cost about \$56,000,000 when finished are attracting shipbuilding experts to the Navy Department in Washington. They will make a final study of the plans and specifications to win the great competition eleven days hence, when the bids will be opened for perhaps the largest construction contracts ever undertaken at a single time by the Government.

The amount at stake at noon on December 7, according to the Congressional appropriation, for hulls and machinery alone will aggregate \$42,000,000 and within this sum the bids will be confined, the remaining \$14,000,000 required to furnish the guns, armor, equipment and stores of the vessels being reserved by the Navy Department for expenditure after the vessels are launched and nearly ready for service.

Certainty of brisk competition has been brought about by the peculiar wording of the two appropriation acts authorizing these ships and by the delay in signing the two classes of cruisers and battleships, of which the department took advantage in stipulating that all bids be opened on a single day. The act of March 3, 1899, provided for three battleships and three armored cruisers and the act of June 7, 1900, added two more battleships and three armored cruisers, each class under both acts being identical and the limit of cost for hulls and machinery for each vessel being 3,000,000 in the case of the battleships and 4,000,000 in the case of the cruisers.

The probable distribution of the construction of the eleven big vessels has become very interesting in view of an interpretation of the two acts of Congress by Judge Advocate General Lemly of the navy. He finds that the Pacific coast, under the two acts, can secure three battleships and one cruiser, or three cruisers and one battleship. That coast is entitled to not more than four vessels, being limited to two under each act. The remaining seven vessels must be built on the Atlantic. Each one imposes additional restrictions to the number of vessels which may be built by one contracting party, and in this particular, according to Capt. Lemly's findings, a single bidder on the Atlantic may secure as a maximum four battleships and two cruisers, or four cruisers and two battleships, making in all six vessels, but no bidder can secure three of one type and three of another, or five of one type.

The Scots of San Francisco declare they want more than four ships, and if their bids appear to entitle them to more than that number, the Secretary of the Navy will submit the matter to the Attorney General for decision and if this goes against them the builders of the Oregon will appeal to Congress to place them on an equality with their Eastern competitors.

Baron to Wed Kentucky Belle.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German First Secretary of the Embassy at Washington, recently

is promoted to Consul for Germany at Catania, has written to United States Ambassador Choate asking him to procure a special license for his marriage to Miss Lillian May Lamborn, a niece of Arthur Lammont of Louisville, Ky., to whom he will be married as soon as he arrives in this city.

THE CZAR SAT IN DRAUGHT

Caught Cold and Various Complications Followed—Now Better.

LIVADIA, European Russia, Nov. 28.—The following bulletin was issued today by the Czar's physicians:

"The Emperor passed a good day yesterday. He slept an hour and a half. At 9 in the evening his temperature was 98.2; pulse, 68. He slept fairly well last night. This morning His Majesty's condition and strength are satisfactory. His temperature this morning was 98.4; pulse, 68."

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—While the attending physicians of the Czar until recently asserted that no complications had been observed in His Majesty's condition, a physician in secret circles declared a few days ago that there had been pectoral complications from the beginning which, he added, explained the influenza diagnosis of the early stages of his sickness. He further asserted that the illness of the Czar was in the first instance caused by the fact that he sat between an open window and an open door dictating, and that Baron von Fredericks, the aide-de-camp General and Minister of the Imperial household, had been greatly blamed because he was present and did not remonstrate with the Emperor.

IT'S INDISPUTABLE.

Because It's in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated.

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder—as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are they genuine?" The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalf of this city gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies I resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

To Observe Fire Day.

January 20 will mark the first anniversary of the destruction of Chinatown by fire during the epidemic of plague. A number of the wealthy Chinese and Japanese business men propose to fittingly mark the event by holding an immense Oriental fair on January 20, 1901, to raise a fund for those who suffered financial and personal losses.

THE CAPE MAY RISE

Alarmist News From South Africa.

FEARS OF THE DUTCH

England Thinks the Story Exaggerated But Does Not Take a Roseate View.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Daily Mail publishes this morning the following alarmist dispatch from Cape Town:

"The anti-British feeling in Cape Colony is assuming dangerous proportions, owing to false stories spread of British barbarity in Orange River colony and the Transvaal. Loyalists fear that the Dutch congress next week will be the signal for a rising and they demand that martial law be proclaimed throughout the colony. The situation is declared to be graver than at any previous time during the war."

Referring editorially to its Cape Town advices, the Daily Mail adopts a most serious tone, asserting that the anti-British movement is accentuated by the withdrawal of troops from Cape Colony and calling for vigorous action by the British Government.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—While the reports of the condition of Cape Colony are regarded as somewhat unnecessarily alarmist, there is little disposition to take a too roseate view of the general situation. The constant despatch to South Africa of reinforcing drafts and the daily flights at points wide apart show the war is not over and, while the statement that Lord Roberts has demanded 20,000 fresh troops is incorrect, it is a fact that he has asked for 8,000 men to replace the battalion strength where wastage incapacitates them from duty at the front. These reliefs will be despatched, but they will seriously attenuate the garrisons of the United Kingdom, inasmuch as Lord Roberts insists the troops shall be picked men and have seasoned officers.

KRUEGER APPEALS TO THE POWERS

He Wants Arbitration and Gets Some Slight Encouragement.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says he hears that President Krueger has petitioned the powers for arbitration under the Hague convention; that two powers acceded to his request, but all the others rejected the petition.

KRUEGER SOUNDS FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The conversation which former President Krueger had with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, yesterday was confined to the former sounding the latter as to the probable attitude of France in certain eventualities. Mr. Krueger did not press for a definite statement, and the conversation lacked precision. M. Delcasse let it be understood that France had not changed her attitude since he explained the Government's position in the Chamber of Deputies last March. France will not take the initiative in intervention in South Africa, but will not discourage any other country from so doing. On the contrary, she will join in such initiative taken under such conditions as appear to her to merit acquiescence.

Mr. Krueger did not intimate what he intended to do, but it is believed he will take the official diplomatic step at The Hague. It is not known whether he will ask Holland to propose mediation or open other and less clearly defined negotiations.

Mr. Krueger today drove to the School of Fine Arts to inspect the plaster model of the monument to be erected to the memory of Col. Deville Bois-Mareuil, the French officer who died in South Africa fighting for the Boers. He was received by Col. De Ville Bois-Mareuil's brother. A number of artists and literary people and students were present. Mr. Krueger eulogized Col. De Ville Bois-Mareuil and his comrades, whose devoted heroism he said "recalled the chivalrous knights of the middle ages."

Mr. Krueger then proceeded to view the Pantheon but was too fatigued to enter. He was heartily cheered everywhere along the road.

DOM PAUL MAY COME.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Michael Davitt cables from Paris to the Evening Journal today that Mr. Krueger, replying to the question if he had any intention of making his future home in the United States, said:

"I never contemplated going to America to live, although I have received several pressing invitations to do so. I am seriously considering, however, a short visit to the United States."

"The severe hardships of winter travel would not deter me, old as I am, if I were sure I could accomplish any good for my oppressed country."

Mr. Davitt adds that it is almost certain that Mr. Krueger will not visit America, and that the entire Cabinet of the South African Republic opposes the idea, the unanimous opinion being that the McKinley administration will do nothing whatever for the Boer cause.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and influenza during the past few years to their knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thos. Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a gripe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of the gripe to result in pneumonia." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We beg to inform the public that our stock of

Holiday Goods!

This season will excel anything in the past.

Our business connections enable us to participate in purchasing through an experienced buyer, who personally visits the European and American factories.

Many of the novelties that will be shown in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities this year, you can find in our store, and at about the same prices you would pay abroad.

In our large and varied stock we have gifts to suit everybody. You will find novelties in

RICH CUT GLASS, STERLING SILVER, ART POTTERIES, ORNAMENTS, TABLE CHINA, LAMPS, PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, BRONZES, JARDINIERS, ART GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We have facilities for safely storing your purchases and delivering them when wanted, properly prepared.

Our store will be open evenings about two weeks before Christmas. The first evening will be announced later.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King St., Honolulu.

Honolulu.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAVORED BLOOD PURIFIER.

IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, and all Blood Diseases, Pimples, Eruptions of all kinds, it is a never failing permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25¢ each, and in cases containing 4 times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes obtained off by unprincipled vendors. Trade marks, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and blown in the bottle. WITHOUT THESE NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

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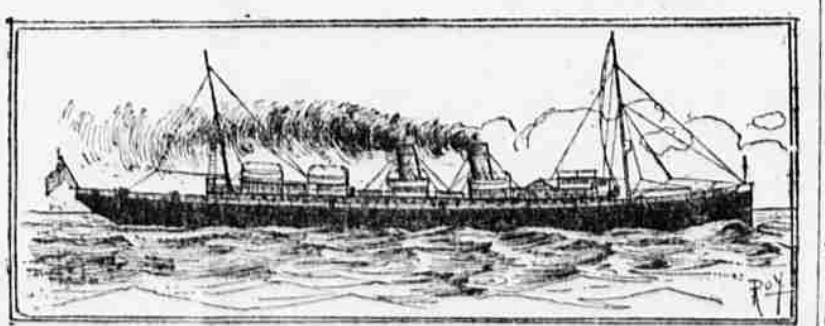
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The Ewa Plantation Co., The Waialea Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kohala Sugar Co., The Waimea Sugar Mill Co., The Koloa Agricultural Co., The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co., The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

THE SIERRA AN OCEAN MARVEL

Big Ship Reached Port—She Wins All Sorts of Praise.



AFTER A VOYAGE of over 14,000 miles the Oceanic Company's new steamer Sierra reached port at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning from Philadelphia and docked at Pacific street wharf. For the remainder of the day the fine steamer was open to inspection and was visited by many persons, including numerous men prominent in financial and shipping circles. Claus Spreckels was one of the first to inspect the Sierra after the vessel docked. In the afternoon a party of business men was shown over the steamer by John D. Spreckels, head of the Oceanic Company. The elegance of the Sierra's furnishings, and the modern methods which have been observed in her construction were apparent to everybody who went aboard. It was the opinion of some of the most traveled of the visitors that the new steamer far outclassed any other passenger craft operating in the Pacific, and that in many respects her accommodations were not behind those of the best Atlantic liners. Not only is commodiousness a feature of the new vessel, but in convenience of arrangement throughout the Sierra was a revelation to those who visited the steamer.

There are accommodations for 228 first-class passengers on the Sierra, in addition to 80 second-class and 54 steerage. The dining saloon is on the upper deck, and can accommodate 150 persons at one sitting. The dining-room for second-class passengers, situated on the main deck, will accommodate seventy-five persons, and like the second-class staterooms, shows an almost lavish expenditure in the furnishings. There are sixty-five staterooms on the upper deck, and two bridal staterooms on the hurricane deck, where also are the rooms of the deck officers, as well as the large social hall. The hall is finished in mahogany, with green plush upholstery and green carpet. The smoking-room aft on the hurricane deck is large, and furnished in buff leather. There are ten first-class bathrooms, with porcelain tubs and marble walls, ceiling and tiling and two independent showers in marble enclosures. There are fine porcelain tubs in the second-class bathrooms, and on the upper deck is a finely appointed barber shop. An innovation throughout the passenger quarters is the ceilings, which are finished in burlap and canvas, toned in colors to suit the furnishings. The entire ship can be ventilated by forced draught whenever necessary. Other principal officers are: Chief Officer J. H. Traak; purser, N. C. Walton; chief steward, W. N. Hannigan; chief engineer, W. H. Nieman; surgeon, Dr. Soule. All are well known and popular officers of the Oceanic Company, who have been running out of this port for years. They speak in praise of the seaworthiness of the Sierra. The steamer left Philadelphia, where she was built by the Cramps shipbuilding firm, on October 11th, and Cape Henlopen on the Atlantic coast, where she was detained over thirteen hours off Cape Virgin, at Sandy point, in the straits between the two points, and off Cape Henlopen, the total detention being 2 days 22 hours and 10 minutes. The total steaming time was 33 days and 16 hours from Cape Henlopen. The actual time from New York or vicinity Philadelphia was 42 days and 6 hours, which breaks the record. The best previous time from New York or vicinity was 45 days, made by the same company's steamer Alameda in 1883. The Sierra made over seventeen knots on her trial trip, and the best time made on this trip just ended was sixteen knots an hour for twenty-four hours, some days ago. The steamer has twin screws and triple-expansion engines. There are 160 persons in the crew. The Sierra will sail on December 12th on her first trip to Sydney, via Honolulu, Pago Pago and Auckland.—San Francisco Exchange.

SENT BY MASSONS

Queer Story About the Leper Pratt.

WAS TO CURE A SUSPECT

Brought Medicines to Try on a
Thirty-third Degree Mason
Now in Kalihi.

The Chronicle of November 23 has the following statement relative to George Pratt, the leper who came by the steamer China and is now under surveillance at Quarantine Island in the care of the Federal quarantine officials:

A LEPER DEPORTED.
George Popelow, a leper who has been an inmate of the leper hospital on Twenty-sixth street, has been deported by the Board of Health to the Hawaiian Islands. As the steamship companies will not ship any lepers from the islands, Popelow will be sent to the leper colony at Molokai. He was sent away at his own request, certain persons contributing the necessary funds.

That Pratt was sent away from San Francisco at his own request seems plausible enough when the facts of his coming to Honolulu are told.

It is stated on excellent authority that Pratt came to Honolulu at the invitation of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Washington, D. C., for the specific purpose of attempting the cure of an alleged leper who was supposed to be on Molokai. The patient whom Pratt was to get into communication with and who knew of his coming, is a Mason of the 33d degree, and although adjudged by the examining board as being a leper, there were extenuating circumstances in his case which at best were such as to cause others to believe that it was merely suspicious. The man is not at Molokai, but at the Kalihi Receiving Station. Pratt, however, did not know this, and therefore made a very bad break upon landing by announcing that he was a leper and wanted to go to Molokai. Had he kept his mouth closed, it is thought that a portion of his mission would have been successful.

Correspondence is said to have been passing between the friends of the alleged Mason leper and the Grand Lodge at Washington. The result was that the Grand Lodge had settled upon the sending of a Dr. Mitchell to Honolulu. Dr. Mitchell, however, was unable to shape his business interests at the time, and Pratt, the leper, who claimed he had arrested his own disease, was decided upon as the one to undertake the cure of the local Mason by the use of the medicine in the possession of Pratt. Pratt has met the Mason he came to cure. He met him at Kalihi. He admitted to the Mason that he was a leper, and that he had broken here and that his chances for assisting the brother Mason would be slim indeed.

ONCE WIFE OF SENHOR CANAVARRO

Is Now a Buddhist Nun Known
as Sister Sanghamitta.

The Chronicle of November 28th contains the following of local interest:

When the Nippon Maru came into port yesterday she brought among her first-class passengers the Buddhist nun, Sister Sanghamitta, who is none other than the Countess de Canavarro, wife of the one-time Minister from Portugal to the Hawaiian Islands, formerly the wife of the late Samuel C. Bates of this city. Before that she was Miss Miranda McElroy, a daughter of the late Major McElroy. She was born in Texas, but reared in Mexico and California.

With some ceremony and widespread talk the countess entered the sisterhood in New York in September, 1897, Dharmapala, the Buddhist priest, officiating. At the time her Theosophical friends regretted her course, as they felt that in joining any religious order she was narrowing her views. They further claimed that in leaving her husband and thirteen-year-old son she was acting contrary to the Theosophical teaching which holds that no man or woman should renounce early obligations for a life of asceticism.

The countess, who is a brilliant woman of striking appearance, was obdurate and renounced the world, taking first the two-year vows, and last year she pledged all her life to Buddhist missionary work. About a year ago she wrote to friends in this country for money, and it was supposed that she was not happy and would return home. On the contrary, she had come to this country for a year in the interest of the Maha Bodhi Society, which aims to give out the true teachings of Buddha. In speaking of her life Sister Sanghamitta said:

"I became a nun because I wanted to give up the material interests of this life, and felt sure that I could serve humanity in no better way than by working for the betterment of conditions among the women of the Orient and by translating the philosophy of Buddha. Since I have been in Ceylon I have organized some converts and translated the Abhidhamma, which is really the psychology of the teachings of Buddha. I shall lecture during my year in this country, and on my return I will go to Bud Gaya, where the oldest Buddhist temple stands. During the two hours we stopped at Honolulu I had my son with me and I was delighted to see him. He is now nearly 16 years of age and preparing for college. His father is not at all in sympathy with my views and I did not know whether or not he would let my son come to

SUGAR

Sugar quotations continued unchanged up to the sailing of the Doric. The latest advices obtained from the letter of Williams, Dimond & Co. are as follows:

We last addressed you 22d inst., per S. S. Mariposa.

SUGAR.—Prices both in the local market and for export to Honolulu continue unchanged.

HAWAII.—No sales since last advice, making basis for 36 degree centrifugals in New York 4.30c; San Francisco, 3.95c.

LONDON BEETS.—November 22d 1-4th, 9s 7 1/2d; 26th and 27th, 9s 9d.

DRY GRANULATED NEW YORK.—Unchanged.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—Latest mail reports from New York indicate a quiet and steady market for raws, with prices and conditions unchanged, in spite of a substantial increase in arrivals, which, however, with the exception of a cargo of Pernambuco disposed of on private terms, were in fulfillment of contracts previously made. In refined a reduction of 1/16c per 100 pounds from the posted list was announced by Messrs. Arbuckle on November 22d, followed by a cut of the same amount by Messrs. Howell. It is thought that the American Sugar Refining Co. will follow this reduction by the following Monday if not before, and some are even looking for a larger reduction by them when made. It is difficult to account for this cut in prices since previously refined showed no special indications. European markets show an advancing tendency.

LONDON CABLE.—November 22d reports Java No. 15 D. S. 12s; fair refining 11s; November beets 9s 8 1/4d; December beets 9s 8 1/4d. Estimates of the European beet crop remain unchanged, and the figures from various countries for October are awaited with interest.

LOUISIANA AND CUBA.—Estimates from the former place remain unchanged at 275,000 tons, although the cold spell previously reported accompanied by frosts in some sections has been more extreme than was desired. The weather in Cuba continues favorable, and it is thought that the coming crop will reach nearly 600,000 tons, according to reports now at hand.

see me, so I was agreeably surprised. By my first husband I had three children, two sons and a daughter. The boys are in the United States, and the girl, I understand, has gone into some religious order. I have not seen her for years."

The sister wears the yellow of final renunciation. She has adopted a plain cashmere dress, and over that wears the cashmere robe. The silk head dress is a large square of silk, folded something like a Christian nun's veil. While in this city the sister will be the guest of Mrs. Wadhwa, 1909 Leavenworth street.

ELECTION INSPECTORS.

They Have Tried the Patience of Government Officials.

At the next election the Government officials are in hopes that the election inspectors will understand their business more thoroughly, especially where it relates to the sending of the official returns direct to the secretary of the Territory, instead of sealing them up with the ballots. Such a procedure on the part of quite a number of inspectors who evidently wanted to save postage, has caused no end of trouble for Governor Dole and Secretary Cooper and "Bob" Wilcox. The delegates elect was on pins and needles for nearly two weeks, fearing that he would have to leave for Washington without carrying his credentials with him.

The latest freak in this direction came to the attention of Secretary Cooper yesterday, when he received a letter from an inspector on Hawaii saying that his election expenses had been sealed up in the same package with the ballots. He was getting anxious about the expenses, and asked the secretary to do something about it.

The only plan to be pursued under the circumstances is to take the bundle containing the ballots for the inspector's election district, before one of the Supreme Court justices and have it opened in his presence. The expense account can then be removed and the ballots again sealed up before the eyes of the court.

The inspectors are learning, but the patience of the Government officials has been sorely tried.

ALFRED HALDER BURIED.

Died From the Injuries Received in a Fall on Molokai.

The funeral of Alfred Halder, who died at the Queen's Hospital Monday evening, was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The deceased was badly mangled by the fall of a derrick pole at Kaunakakai, Molokai, on Friday while he was engaged in loosening a guy rope at the top. He was brought to Honolulu on the steamer Nequa and attended by Dr. Walter Hoffman.

THE BEST PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. One application gives relief. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

PLAN TO INCREASE UNCLE SAM'S ARMY

Proposal to Have a Minimum
Strength of Fifty
Thousand.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—According to a special dispatch from Washington to the Tribune, a virtual agreement upon the essential features of proposed legislation for the army was reached last night by War Department officials with the President's approval and that of the Congressional leaders. It provides for a permanent standing army organization with a minimum strength of 50,000 men, to be increased as occasion demands by doubling the size of companies in the discretion of the President as commander-in-chief and subject to the limitation of annual appropriations. The new line organization will provide sufficient officers, about 4,000 in excess of those at present in the regular establishments, to meet the requirements of companies of seventy men each. These companies may be increased to 140 men each without additional officers. Permanent allowances will be made for 18,000 artillerymen in regimental organization, who are needed to care for the coast defenses.

The framers of the adopted plan favor empowering the President to enlist natives in the Philippines not to exceed 15,000 men, as needed, to be organized in regiments with American officers after the English manner of fighting rebellious natives with their people. Gen. MacArthur has urged this step and gives assurances that he can easily select experienced officers from the volunteers in his division and will have no difficulty in getting desirable enlistments for an efficient and loyal native contingent similar to the Macabebes cavalry, now 600 strong.

The new permanent organization, 50,000 strong, is confidently believed to be insured, not a doubt being expressed by War Department officials and Congressional leaders that the House and Senate are prepared to agree promptly to the new military basis. As to the elastic features involving the discretionary power of the President to increase the size of companies to not more than double their strength there is some doubt.

NO LEPER IMPORTATION.

Waiohina, Kau, November 26.
Editor Advertiser: I have read the article, "No Lepers for Hawaii," by Mr. W. O. Smith, and published in your issue of November 15.

I fully agree with Mr. Smith in his opinions contained in the said article, and sincerely hope that all who are interested in the welfare of these islands will take a firm stand against the introduction of lepers from the Mainland to Hawaii.

In my opinion it seems preposterous that such an idea should ever have entered the minds of enlightened people throughout the United States. Why should those poor unfortunates who may be suspected of having contracted this dreadful disease be reported from their own homes to a strange land, where, far from their dearest friends and relatives, they are left to pass their remaining years in what, to them, might be called a miserable existence? Would those who might be sent here willingly obey and submit to the rules and regulations laid down for them? Is it not natural to suppose that after living in a country where every enjoyment and everything necessary could be procured to make life a source of pleasure that their minds would revolt against the idea of being isolated in a country where everything is strange to them?

The language, society and other influences would certainly make life distasteful to them, and perhaps be a source of creating to some degree difficulties which might prove detrimental to the welfare of the public in general. Let us hope that the Federal Government will seriously reflect before taking such an unwise step.

As Mr. Smith suggests, why does not each State throughout the Union provide proper places for its lepers, where the localities to some extent may be made attractive to them, and where particularly they may have the pleasure of seeing from time to time those most dear to them, and whose presence would certainly have that consoling effect from which, if sent to these islands, they would be forever debarred. I am, sir, yours respectfully,
W. F. HART.

EXTINCT VOLCANO EDITOR MAY BE PARDONED SOON

WILLIAM H. MARSHALL, 564 friends working for his pardon and they hope to have him released from Oahu prison in time to partake of Christmas cheer in his home. The movement was only recently begun and a petition will be circulated and presented to the Governor asking him to exercise his prerogative in the granting of pardons and release the former editor of the extinct "Sunday Volcano."

The former editor has been confined in the prison some weeks and is employed in clerical work. He is one of the bookkeepers and has the accounts relating to the disbursing of food supplies.

On his first introduction within the walls of the prison he was sent out with the common class of convicts who are required to do road work and other menial labor. Since then the Attorney General recommended many changes in the classing of prisoners and Mr. Marshall came under the privileged class.



THE NEWS OF THE HAWAII COURTS

A nolle prosequi was entered yesterday in the case of the Territory of Hawaii against H. N. Almy, proprietor of the Waikiki Inn, and the first judge of the Circuit Court ordered the defendant discharged.

The case arose out of the arrest of Mr. Almy on September 6, 1900, for selling spirituous liquors on the premises of the Inn without first obtaining a license. In the Circuit Court a number of witnesses testified to having purchased claret, whisky punches and other beverages on September 2, Judge Wilcox fined Almy \$250 and costs.

In the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Hana (w), charged with selling spirituous liquors on October 13, 1900, to one H. Le Roy, without first having obtained a license so to do, a nolle prosequi was entered in the Circuit court and the defendant discharged.

In the District Court the defendant was fined \$100 and costs. The principal witness for the prosecution, Harry Le Roy, has quit the country and his present whereabouts are unknown.

TURK GOES FREE.

The case of malicious injury against Frank J. Turk, one of the waterfront crimps who has lately gone to San Francisco, was nolle prosequi in the Circuit Court yesterday.

First Judge of the Circuit Court yesterday notified the jurors impaneled for the term that they were excused until again notified to be present.

JURORS WERE EXCUSED.

MANDAMUS BILL OF COSTS.
In the matter of the application of D. L. Akwai for a writ of mandamus vs. J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works for the Territory of Hawaii, a bill of costs amounting to \$9.50 has been filed on which is written the following notation: "O. K. without prejudice as a precedent to the claim of right to recover costs. E. P. Dole, Attorney General."

Sisters for Molokai.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Three more sisters of the Order of S. Francis have gone from this city to the leper colony in the Hawaiian Islands. Of the three one was a former Syracuse girl, Miss Anna Schilling, daughter of Louis Schilling.

The party goes direct to San Francisco, sailing December 6 for Hawaii. From there the sisters go to Molokai to institute a great work.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...
Are just the right kind of SHOES for
RAINY WEATHER WEAR.
THEY ARE IN **BOX CALF.**
... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN ...

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

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"Mischtove,"
Detroit-Chicago, U. S. A.
"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at
Paris Exposition, over all the World.

WILTSIE F. WOLFE
Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S.
to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.
Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

THE ONLY One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR,
a very handsome article, with
gilded frame—just what is needed
by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely
cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets; finest piano
finish.

Reclining Chair

with adjustable back; in hard
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Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices
in town.

Portiere Divans

BIG VARIETY (of the best for
the money)

Furniture Coverings

Trimmings to match.

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ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

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LEADING FURNITURE
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THE ANTI-DOLE CONSPIRACY.

The attempt to convince the President and Chairman Hanna that Governor Dole caused the defeat of the Republican ticket in Hawaii began some time before the election. Letters were then written to Washington which said that "owing to Dole," Parker for Congress, and the majority of the Republican legislative ticket could not be elected. Having thus prepared the ground, the letter writers and their friends, comprising the Humphreys-Gear cabal, undertook to make their prophecies good by voting against the party nominees. Humphreys, an unaccountable appointee of the President for judge, boasted of his offense after election, and Gear was exposed by eleven witnesses in the act of trying to disrupt the legislative ticket. The organs of the bolters chuckled over what they called the results of a "silent protest." Having succeeded in aiding the native majority to the extent of their voting strength, these bolters raised a hue and cry at home against Governor Dole, and resumed the congenial task of writing letters to Washington, transcripts of which have come back to small Coast papers in the form of correspondence from the national capital.

These are the frozen facts about the course of the Sewall machine. As to the relation borne by Governor Dole to the canvass, people here know that he was in no sense an issue except as he, like two or three thousand others, represented the annexationist cause against which the majority of natives were arrayed. Had Sewall been in his place the result would have been the same, for Sewall is the man who, as American Minister here, sealed the final act of annexation. The majority of the natives, when they got to the polls, simply registered their votes against the American policy of annexation—and that protest was as much against McKinley himself as it was against Dole, or would have been against Sewall.

All this is no news at Washington. It has been understood there for some time past; so well understood, in fact, that the local attempt to set aside Dole for Sewall will amount to naught. And speaking of Sewall is it well to remind the public that it was he and not the governor of the Territory who was commander-in-chief of the Republican campaign in Hawaii. As national committeeman it was his business, and not Governor Dole's, to see that the Republican vote in these islands was properly organized; and had the vote carried all before it, pawns to Sewall would have arisen wherever the machine men congregated. But Sewall, far from staying with the party, went to the mainland on a pleasure trip—it was before his father had been taken sick—and the campaign fell entirely into the hands of the local committee. That committee, and not Governor Dole, was Sewall's residuary legatee; and if the Governor had interfered it would have been an unprecedented move. The committee did the best it could, but it was hopelessly handicapped by the treachery of the Humphreys-Gear people, by the absence and indifference of Sewall, and by the determination of the natives to score an anti-annexation victory even if they had to sacrifice men like Damon and Loebenstein. Whatever was saved from the wreck goes to the credit of Mr. Dole's friends, who kept the Territorial Committee supplied with funds.

As material for the next patriotic Thanksgiving sermon, here are some interesting data from English sources: In an address before the Manchester board of trade Sir Robert Giffen, the noted London statistician, recently set forth his reasons for believing that the United States was now the most powerful of all the nations of the globe. "It is true," said Sir Robert, that Russia has a much larger population, but the inferiority of the units is so great, that the pre-eminence of the United States is not questioned. Russia, Germany and England have all grown, while France and Austria by comparison have remained stationary, so now the great world powers are four only—the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Germany, with France a doubtful fifth." Also this classification of countries according to their wealth by the British statistician Mulhall: The United States, \$90,000,000,000; Great Britain, \$49,000,000,000; France, \$47,000,000,000; Germany, \$40,000,000,000; Russia, \$32,000,000,000. All this is excellent material for Brother Lee to use next time.

The story that the United States will take a port in China is the more improbable because Amoy is named. Amoy is in the recognized sphere of Japanese influence, and this country on that account, if no other, would not meddle with it. Nor is it at all likely that the United States would take any part of China as a free gift. All it wants is a general assurance of the open door.

PROTECTION THAT PROTECTS.

We congratulate the Board of Health upon the sound policy it has taken in regard to publishing the names of those who are caught selling adulterated drugs or groceries, watered milk, tuberculous meat, or any other unlawful article intended to be used as human food. The Advertiser has often urged this reform, and is glad to have the propriety of it so fully recognized by the guardians of the public health.

Elsewhere we show, in the November report of Food Commissioner Shorey, the abuse of which the public and this journal have complained. Mr. Shorey reports finding a bogus extract of vanilla, but he gives no clue as to where the stock is kept for sale; he lists dairies which skim or water their milk, and conceals their identity in numbers. As a result, the bogus food-culprits escape—assuming, as usual, that they are not to be prosecuted—and the public is left without warning of what stores to avoid.

All this is to be changed for the better. Hereafter, when the food commissioner finds vanilla that never saw a bean, or marmalade colored with aniline dye, or catsup innocent of tomato, or milk which reflects the rainbow, he will report the name of the dealer and his findings will be published by this paper without fear or favor. Then food inspection will mean something, and the people of these islands will know just where and by whom baited traps have been set to catch them.

Mr. Gear has probably gone to Washington to see whether there are any birds in last year's nests.

White diplomats who have lost their own heads, seem to be the most conspicuous people in the head-hunting line in China.

If Marconi is able to work out his prospectus, Hawaii will have air-line communication with the Coast, and possibly with all countries bordering on the Pacific. Such an outlook, if it exists, is really startling, but people have ceased to marvel at the wonders of invention.

The Sierra is a type of the passenger boats which the fulfillment of Seward's prophecy about the Pacific will soon make familiar here. The biggest ocean is claiming its own at last, and in a few years it ought to carry as many floating palaces as can be found on the trans-Atlantic routes.

The naval program of the United States will, if carried out, make this country the third naval power, providing, of course, that Germany does not catch up and pass. Emperor William is striving hard to build ship for ship, but there are signs that he will soon meet determined and perhaps majority opposition in the Reichstag.

The news of a projected uprising at the Cape, will, if true, put a damper on England's Christmas festivities. There are more Boer sympathizers in Cape Colony than there are loyal subjects of the Queen, and if they conclude to take up the cause of Steyn and Botha there may be a transformation scene in South Africa soon.

The appointment of A. S. Cleghorn as a park commissioner is one of the best that could be made. Governor Cleghorn looked after the selections of trees and shrubs for Thomas Square, and has always shown a lively and intelligent concern in the use of natural resources for the beautification of the city. He is the right man in the right place.

Porto Ricans, en route to Hawaii as contract field hands, are detained in New Orleans. This contingency was foreseen months ago by the Advertiser, when it warned the planters that Porto Rico, not as yet being under the constitution, save in the colonial manner recognized by the thirteenth amendment, would not be permitted to send contract laborers here. As things stand the Porto Ricans must stay in Federal custody until the Supreme Court passes, once more and for all, upon the constitutional privileges of unorganized public territory.

The attempts of some of the railroads to induce large colonies of Boers to settle in America should be encouraged by State and Territorial governments. Any new country is enriched when it gets immigrants of the hardy, brave, industrious and God-fearing character, of which the Boers are a conspicuous type. Some of the best citizens of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt among them, are descended from the Boers of New Amsterdam. The Anglo-Saxon and Dutch strains are among the strongest and purest that can be united in a single race, so the more Boers who "trek" to America the better.

The obvious preparations Mr. Bryan is making for a third battle show him to be the most undaunted politician the Democratic party has had in the field since Martin Van Buren's time. Generally speaking, one defeat is enough for a Democratic presidential candidate. After 1864 General McClellan disappeared into well-nigh complete obscurity, and so did Horatio Seymour after 1868. The electoral result of 1872 sent Horace Greeley to an insane asylum and the grave. Tilden made no active canvass after the electoral commission went against him in 1876, and he was practically ignored in the Democratic convention of 1880, which ought, logically, to have nominated him. Nobody heard of Hancock after 1880 save as a modest and retiring officer of the army. Cleveland was more persistent in a way. He stayed in the open and let nominations come to him. But Bryan fights for what he wants with a persistency worthy of a better cause. We doubt that he will be again taken up, but he certainly deserves credit for his pluck.

PUNISHMENT FOR GUILTY

Warning To Sellers of Impure Food.

ARREST AND PUBLICITY

Names of Offenders Will Be Advertised in the Newspapers of Honolulu.

Storekeepers in Hawaii who sell impure and adulterated food products may prepare for lots of trouble. So great has been the dishonesty in this line lately and so serious the menace to the public that the Board of Health is aroused.

Resolutions were passed yesterday instructing Food Inspector Shorey to report all infractions of the law to High Sheriff Brown, so that the police may arrest the offenders at once.

Besides the board authorized the publication of the names of the firms selling impure food, and also those of the manufacturers. This latter punishment of guilty firms will prove a greater deterrent even than criminal prosecution, for the public will hardly patronize those stores from which they know they will receive adulterated goods.

The report of Food Inspector Shorey for the past month was as follows: It will be noticed that the dairies reported on are merely mentioned by number, but in his next report Mr. Shorey must give the full names of the dairy owners:

December 5, 1900.
To the President of the Board of Health, Honolulu.
Sir: I submit herewith report of work done in the laboratory of the Food Commissioner during the month of November, 1900.

The examination of samples of poisonous liquor, together with the stomach contents, blood, etc., of Joe Silva, deceased, took so much of my time that the number of milk and other food samples examined was not so large as usual.

The analyses of milk samples which are given below show a pretty fair average with the exception of Dairy No. 49, in which case two prosecutions were made.

During the month I have examined one sample of ground pepper; no adulteration found. One sample of baking powder, a phosphate-alum powder.

Three samples of extract of vanilla. Two of these were genuine extract of vanilla; the third was an artificial extract, colored with caramel. It contained no extract of vanilla bean whatever. The label on the bottle in this case was "Royal Concentrated Extract of Vanilla; Royal Extract Co., Boston, Mass."

This sample was taken in October from a Chinese grocer and I have found since that the manufacturers have gone out of business and that there is little if any of this article on the market.

	Total Solids.	Butter Fat.
Dairy No. 1	12.20	3.55
Dairy No. 1	12.50	3.90
Dairy No. 1	11.80	3.20
Dairy No. 1	12.40	3.90

Four samples.
Dairy No. 2 11.10 3.00
Dairy No. 2 11.70 3.50
Dairy No. 2 12.50 3.90
Dairy No. 2 11.80 3.20

Four samples.
Dairy No. 3 12.50 3.80
Dairy No. 3 12.90 4.00
Dairy No. 3 11.30 3.50
Dairy No. 3 11.90 3.30

One sample.
Dairy No. 6 11.00 2.50
Dairy No. 6 11.20 2.70
Dairy No. 6 11.90 3.30

Three samples.
Dairy No. 7 11.80 3.50
Dairy No. 7 12.60 3.90
Dairy No. 7 11.30 2.80

Three samples.
Dairy No. 8 12.90 4.60
Dairy No. 8 12.55 3.80
Dairy No. 8 12.60 3.80

Three samples.
Dairy No. 9 11.50 3.00
Dairy No. 9 12.65 4.00
Dairy No. 9 7.41 1.90

Two samples.
Dairy No. 10 6.70 1.80
Dairy No. 10 6.50 1.50
Dairy No. 10 6.45 1.00

Two samples.
Dairy No. 10 8.10 2.60
Dairy No. 10 8.00 2.30
Dairy No. 10 8.20 2.30

Seven samples.
Dairy No. 11 12.80 4.50
Dairy No. 11 12.75 4.50
Dairy No. 11 11.95 3.70

One sample.
Dairy No. 13 12.60 3.80
Dairy No. 13 12.10 3.90
Dairy No. 13 11.00 3.60

Two samples.
Dairy No. 14 11.10 3.00
Dairy No. 14 10.95 3.70
Dairy No. 14 12.30 3.70

One sample.
Dairy No. 15 11.50 3.00
Dairy No. 17 11.50 3.00
Dairy No. 18 11.55 3.00

Two samples.
Dairy No. 21 12.75 3.90
Dairy No. 21 12.90 3.20
Dairy No. 21 12.55 4.00

Two samples.
Dairy No. 22 12.35 4.00
Dairy No. 22 12.40 3.50
Dairy No. 24 12.60 3.80

During which I urgently request the public to give the Board of Health some recommendations.

First, while solid coffee which is packed in tin cans is sold in Honolulu, the Chinese grocer buys his ground coffee in 10 or 20-pound packages, and so far as I can learn when the coffee is not pure the wholesale dealer in making these sales writes or stamps on the package "compound" or "mixture," the meaning of which in most cases the buyer does not know, and he sells it as pure coffee.

I think it is incumbent on the wholesale dealer to instruct their customers regarding the law and the consequences of violating it, but they apparently do not do so, and I think a wholesale production of these small dealers is perhaps the only way to bring it about.

What shall I do?
Second, in order to secure a conviction, a sale must be proved. My plan, therefore, especially in the matter of coffee, has been to collect twenty or thirty samples, taking them in the usual way, without paying for them; examine them; select the worst, and then make a purchase and prosecute.

The samples reported as adulterated in report for October were some taken in this way (no sale), and convictions could not be obtained on any of those samples, neither then nor now. In making the purchases to secure conviction referred to above I have made them out of my own pocket and am out of pocket about \$15 on this account. This is, of course, a small matter, but I do not think I ought to be expected to carry it on indefinitely. Is there not some way in which a small sum can be made available for this purpose?

Third, according to section 7, act 31, Session Laws 1898, I can make prosecutions only with the consent of the Board of Health. As a matter of fact, out of the twenty-eight cases which I have had, only the first two were brought before the Board; the others were instituted after consultation with the President or the Attorney General. It is a matter of experience in such cases as I have to deal with that the quicker they are brought into court the better, and to wait for formal action of the Board would often delay a case so long that much of the evidence would be "stale." As this matter was brought up during a recent case in court, I ask the Board of Health to make it necessary to be delegated to a committee of three, the President, the Attorney General and the Executive Officer.

Respectfully submitted,
E. C. SHOREY,
Food Commissioner.

ROOT TALKS ABOUT CUBA

He Does Not Think Annexation Yet a Practical Issue.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—As a result of Secretary Root's recent inspection of Cuba, says a Herald dispatch from Washington, it seems certain that no legislation contemplating independence for the island will be recommended to Congress for enactment during the coming session, and that Cuban affairs will be permitted to drift.

Secretary Root's trip was undertaken in the interest of his health, but he took advantage of the opportunity to examine the conditions which are the outgrowth of American rule.

"My trip," Mr. Root said last night, "was simply a continuation of that which I made last spring. At that time I visited the western part of Cuba and examined conditions prevailing there. I desired to see for myself the conditions existing in eastern Cuba, and went directly to that part of the island."

I found the people generally peaceful and contented and pursuing their ordinary avocations. The island is growing steadily more prosperous and the people seem to be satisfied.

"What was the sentiment in the eastern part of the island in respect to annexation or independence?" the secretary was asked.

"I can't answer that question," Mr. Root responded.

"Is the Cuban convention making progress in the preparation of a constitution?"

"I did not have an opportunity to attend the session of the convention. You know my trip was devoted to the eastern part of the island, and all I can say is that conditions there were much the same as I found them last spring in the western section."

This reference to his investigation in the western part of the island is taken to mean that Mr. Root has found that practically all Cubans are trying to acquire education in the art of self-government, and that they are not impatient to assume the direction of their own affairs. At the same time, it is said, he appreciates that the great mass of the Cubans desire to try the experiment of self-government, even if the experiment should fail and annexation to the United States should follow.

It is said also that Mr. Root does not believe annexation at this time is a practical question, and he is giving it no consideration. He would not discuss any such question last night.

The Diocesan Synod.

The Bishop of Honolulu has stated that the subjects on which the deliberation of the Diocesan Synod will be required at the coming session on January 9, 1901, are as follows:

1. Whether or no the synod should accede to the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and ask for admission into the organization of the American church.

2. The adoption of the American prayer book prior to such admission.

3. The insurance of churches and parsonages.—Church Chronicle.

The Big Corn Deal.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—It was authoritatively announced today that the big corn "squeeze" on the Board of Trade, which has been conducted by George H. Phillips, is off. Phillips, it is stated, made private settlements yesterday with all the big shorts on the basis of 50 cents a bushel and today he is said to hold not more than 25,000 bushels of November corn. When the announcement was made the price quickly dropped from 49 cents to 41 cents.

"Waste Not, Want Not."

Little leaks bring to want, and little impurities of the blood, if not attended to, bring a "Want" of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one and only specific that will remove all blood humors and impurities, thereby putting you into a condition of perfect health.

Bad Stomach—"Headaches and tired feeling, bad condition of stomach, caused me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stopped all faint trouble." Charles Bower, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
It cures blood diseases, the non-digesting and any exanthema to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE VIEWS OF A VISITOR

Deekin's Impressions of Oahu Industries and Honolulu Improvements.

Lieutenant Richard Deekin has been spending his time pleasantly in Honolulu and among the plantations and will leave for Hawaii today. He is the German artillery officer, on colonial duty, who was sent here to report on the island industries.

In speaking of his impressions yesterday, Lieut. Deekin said: "I am greatly surprised at the development of sugar plantations, though the coffee plantations do not impress me. I saw some coffee that was half-browned on the bush; other plantings that showed five or six pounds of healthy berries, due, of course, to scientific care. But sugar is king and if your labor system does not cost too much I think you will prosper in the future as in the past."

"I don't think much of Japs; still less of negroes, whom I have come in contact with in Africa. They impeded the growth of civilization and are not to be compared with white men. Your planters got 1,200 Germans here some years ago—why not get more? I understand that 600 of them are working on Kauai now and doing well. They make citizens, and good citizens are what you need."

"The development of Honolulu astonishes me. Few people in Europe would believe that your city, which they look upon as a mere labor settlement among the cane fields, has such a perfect installation of telephones and electric lights. It is wonderful. I marvel, though, at the horse car—the bad communications. The city should have had electric cars fifteen years ago. Your drainage is also bad."

"Although improvements are needed here and there, I hope every one will do as much as he can to keep Honolulu in its old character. Don't make it over into an ordinary American city. Keep it from becoming commonplace. Don't disfigure the nice gardens with ugly buildings; don't destroy art and spoil nature."

Lieut. Deekin is delighted with his reception here which has been hospitable on all sides.

The Proposed Dispensary.
Governor Dole brought up the matter of the erection of the proposed dispensary to take the place of the old one burned during the plague, before the meeting of department heads yesterday. The advisability of building this was discussed, but action was deferred until Treasurer Lansing could determine the status of the Territory's finances and turn in to the council an estimate of the expenses for the coming year, together with the estimated income during the same period. The loss of the customs receipts makes a big hole, and many proposed expenditures will of necessity have to be curtailed to a great extent.

Mrs. H. B. Gehr of Hilo, who was taken ill about a week ago while her husband was in Honolulu, died last night Monday. Her three-week-old baby is still living. Mr. Gehr is the manager of the new Hilo-Kohala Railroad, which will shortly be completed. He will reach Honolulu next Saturday en route to the Coast, where he will remain awhile. His business has been placed in other hands.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

STEAMER	DATE	DESTINATION	
DORIC	DEC. 5	COPTIC	DEC. 8
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 12	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 19	PERKING	DEC. 22
COPTIC	DEC. 26	GARLIC	DEC. 29
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 2	MONGKONG MARU	JAN. 5
PERKING	JAN. 9	CHINA	JAN. 12
GARLIC	JAN. 16	DORIC	JAN. 19
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 23	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 26
CHINA	FEB. 3	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 6
DORIC	FEB. 10	COPTIC	FEB. 13
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 20	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 8		

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,
Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maialaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, Kinau will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUQUE,
McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (200 working days) the sum of
Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;
Fifteen cents, it will pay 20 1/2 per cent annually;
Twenty cents, it will pay 25 per cent annually;
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to invest in one of our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
E. F. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

FRICITION IN THE OFFICE

The Assistant Plumbing Inspector Unruly.

MATTER AIRED YESTERDAY

Moore and Keene Before the Board of Health--Report for Month.

There is friction in the office of the plumbing inspector. Before the Board of Health yesterday the inspector made a statement in regard to the conduct of his assistant, Mr. Keene, in which he charged him with insubordination. Keene replied before the board that he had apologized for his actions.

The matter was brought up by the reading of a letter from Moore asking for another horse and buggy for the use of his department. Moore said that with but one horse it was impossible for both him and his assistant to cover the city. Member George W. Smith of the board said that the board had no funds for another horse and buggy, and that the matter had been decided by Auditor Austin during Duffy's incumbency of the office.

There is an allowance of \$3,000 for the carrying on of plumbing inspection, and out of this must come all the expenses. Moore then said that he had thought it best to inform the board of the friction between himself and Assistant Keene. He related the incident of Keene's insubordination, and when Keene was called in at the request of George W. Smith, Moore repeated it. He said that some days ago he found that plans filed by Plumber Graham had been approved by Keene without consulting him at all.

"I asked Keene about it," said Moore, "and he replied that he was not there to teach me my business; that he had approved the plans, and would tell me nothing about them. If I wanted to know about them I must go to the plumber."

"I apologized for my conduct soon afterward," said Keene. "I acknowledge I acted wrongfully. I was worried over something else."

Moore said that Keene had told him that he was going to resign, but had not done so. He thought it his duty to lay the matter before the board. Keene retorted that he intended to resign when he got a better position. The board took no action.

The following was Plumbing Inspector Moore's report to the board:

Territory of Hawaii, Board of Health, Honolulu, H. T., December 1, 1900.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Executive Officer of the Board of Health.

Sir: I beg leave to submit my semi-monthly report ending November 30, 1900, which is as follows:

Number of plans filed, 41.

Number of permits granted, 41.

Number of inspections made, 126.

Number of final certificates, 29.

In regard to some important matters pertaining to this office, I will state that my assistant, Mr. Keene, has informed me that he intends leaving this office for various reasons, and knowing this I beg leave to submit a suggestion on this matter.

This office has and is today being carried on by one inspector. During the time from my appointment until the 26th of November my assistant kept the work well in hand. Owing to the fact that we have but one horse and buggy there can be but one of us on an inspection tour at a time, thereby giving only one employment. It is out of the question of doing any amount of inspection without a conveyance, owing to the work being so much distributed over the city.

Taking into consideration the fact that it is a question of the continuation of a conveyance for my office, owing to the entire consumption of the appropriation to this office, I will state that I suggest that a part of the salary paid to an assistant be allowed for a horse and buggy for the use of this office.

I respectfully submit this my report for the furtherance and good of my office.

Yours respectfully, MOORE,

Plumbing Inspector.

WANTS TO SWAP LAND WITH HAWAII

Railroad Company and Territory Discussed the Deal Yesterday.

Messrs. B. F. Dillingham, F. M. Hatch, E. E. Paxton, F. H. Kluegel and Superintendent Denison, all representing the Oahu Railway and Land Company, appeared before the Governor's council yesterday to discuss the matter of the exchange of lands between the Territory and the railway company, whereby the Territory would wharves on the west end of the harbor by granting to the railway company lands nearby for the company to run its tracks and switches connecting with the present and prospective wharves on the west end of the harbor. In exchange for the land the Territory is to construct a wharf for the benefit of the railway.

The question involved was whether the Territory would sign the deeds on the basis of a letter recently received from the Washington authorities approving the exchange. The Territory has no record of the receipt of such a communication, but Mr. Hatch has received a copy of it. Major Ellis, U. S. A., had charge of the original preparation of the papers for transfer to the United States Government. The agreement papers were referred back to Mr. Hatch by the council for certain minor corrections. Action was deferred.

PITY AND BEAUTY

The most beautiful thing in the world, is the baby, all dimples and joy. The most pitiful thing is that same baby, thin and in pain.

The dimples and joy have gone, and left hollows and fear. It is fat that is gone; gone with it, comfort and color and curve; all but pity and love.

The little one gets no fat from her food; has had none for weeks; she is living on what she had stored in the plump little body of her. She is starving for fat; it is death; be quick!

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is the fat she can take. I will save her.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

WEAVER IS FLUSH WITH BRITISH GOLD

The Norna's Ex-Commodore Living High at the Palace Hotel.

Nicholas J. Weaver of Norna fame has turned up in San Francisco with money to burn. He has one of the most expensive suites of apartments in the Palace hotel and is living in prince again. He still retains the yacht Norna, which he says is in Australia. It appears that he went to England from Australia and succeeded in raising \$250,000 there for cocoa and rubber tree plantation he owns in Samoa. His story is that he has the backing of wealthy and aristocratic men and he declares they will all be millionaires in less than ten years. Stranger things than that have happened. Not the funniest part of the modern Monte Cristo tale is the stern fact that he has unlimited money at the present time which he is throwing around in right royal fashion.

Naturally Honolulu wonders, remembering Commodore Weaver of old, how has he managed it?

WHAT MRS. BOWLES FOUND OUT.

A hard thump on one's head may make it ache, but most headaches come without the aid of thumps or bumps. They are caused by poisons in the blood acting on the nerves.

The same is true of pains and lameness in the muscles of the back and sides—including rheumatism and lumbago.

Mrs. Mary Bowles will tell us about hers, and how she got over them at last; and a thankful woman she is for it.

"About ten years ago," she says in her letter, "my back and sides used to ache so bad that I was often perfectly helpless and prostrate. Sometimes for weeks continuously I could not raise my hand to any kind of work."

"For the last thirty-five years I have worked at dairying and farming in this district. I am now turned 76 years old and am well known throughout the district."

"When I first felt the pains in my back and chest I went to a chemist, who gave me a plaster to put on. This relieved me slightly for a day or two; then the pains were as bad as ever. I found out that it was my liver and kidneys that caused the trouble, and was prescribed for by three doctors and a chemist; but no good came of all they did."

"The pains I suffered in trying to pass the secretion from the kidneys were terrible; I could hardly bear them. By this time I was so bad I didn't know what to do or where to turn for help. What would have become of me if it had not been for Mother Seigel's Syrup I dare not think."

"But, as a kind Providence ordained it, I saw an advertisement of a case like mine being cured by that medicine, and I got a bottle from a chemist in Muswellbrook. That single bottle relieved me very much, and by continuing to use the Syrup of the good Mother Seigel I got well."

"I now attend to my work as I did before the complaint came upon me—thanks to this remedy that was brought from England to Australia, where it does such a lot of good."

"I keep it all the time in the house, and always mean to. And when anybody is ill among my acquaintances or friends, I tell them to take Mother Seigel's Syrup, for if anything will cure them that will."—Mrs. Mary Bowles, Kayuga, near Muswellbrook, N. S. W., Sept. 21st, 1899.

The character of Mrs. Bowles, and the truth of the above statement made by her, is vouched for by Mr. C. J. Spratt, Auctioneer for the Farmers' Association, Muswellbrook—who says she has resided in the district 25 years, and he has known her personally for eight years.

May Hold Both Jobs.

Attorney General E. P. Dole has written to Tax Assessor Wilfred of Hawaii in reply to his inquiry as to whether a deputy tax collector can accept the position of Deputy United States Marshal for the island of Hawaii, and advised him that as far as he could ascertain there is no territorial law preventing the acceptance of such a position under the Federal Government. Furthermore he stated that he knew nothing in the United States statutes preventing the man from accepting the office.

HERE'S A PILIKIA

A Row on in Custom House.

STRATEMEYER LAID OFF

Collector Stack-bie Charges Him With Insubordination and Unbecoming Conduct.

Deputy Collector of Customs George Stratemeyer has been suspended from duty, without pay, for fifteen days, on a charge of "insubordination and language unbecoming a gentleman."

This is the first time that anything of the kind has occurred in the official career of Mr. Stratemeyer and his friends are at a loss to account for it. Stratemeyer himself is naturally upset over the affair but it is said he is ready to show the authorities at Washington that he is not altogether to blame in the matter.

Mr. Stratemeyer's version is as follows: On Monday morning last he went to the office of the collector on a matter of business pertaining to the department. The collector incidentally asked Mr. Stratemeyer to send a man to see why a certain clerk in the office had not been at the office for the past two days. It was supposed that the man in question was drunk or shirking. Stratemeyer said that he did not like to do the work of a stool-pigeon. He said that he would not spy on any of the men. Mr. Stack-bie said that it was the business of every man in the department to report any wrong conduct on the part of any of the other men. Stratemeyer then left the office, saying that he would do nothing in the matter. The collector called him back. Stratemeyer then said in the hearing of many of the clerks that he would go back in the office providing the collector would confine his conversation to business and not tell scandalous stories concerning employees of the department. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself," were Mr. Stratemeyer's last words to the collector as he left the building.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the deputy collector received a letter from the collector ordering him suspended for fifteen days without pay for "insubordination and language unbecoming a gentleman."

Collector Stack-bie was seen by an Advertiser reporter in regard to the affair. According to the collector's story he asked Mr. Stratemeyer if he had a man whom he could spare to go and see why a certain clerk in the office had been absent from his duties for a day or two. Stratemeyer raised objections and said that if he knew exactly what the collector wanted of him he might be able to do it. Stratemeyer then left the office, mumbling, and Stack-bie called him back to see what the matter was. Then Stratemeyer banged his fist on the counter in the main office and, with an oath, said that he refused to obey the collector's orders and that he, the collector, ought to be ashamed of himself.

Stratemeyer's friends claim that he has been dealt unfairly with and that the matter should be investigated. Stratemeyer will send explanations to Washington and it is said that these explanations will cover matter other than the incident which led to his being suspended.

The collector insists that Stratemeyer was guilty of insubordination and unbecomingly language and that that is all there is to it.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION

It Kills Four Boys and Wounds Over Fifteen.

WELLSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 28.—Four boys were killed and fifteen or twenty injured by an explosion of nitro-glycerine today. A party of boys, gathered to look at the high river, built a bonfire of driftwood on the river bank. One of them caught an unopened tin can floating on the water and threw it into the fire. It contained nitro-glycerine, and its explosion killed Herman Findley, aged fourteen; Rolla Edley, twelve; William Shriver, fifteen, and another, name unknown.

A DYNAMITE ACCIDENT.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—A despatch from Aniche, near Douai, says a quantity of dynamite at the bottom of one of the coal mines there exploded today from an unknown cause. Twelve dead miners and eight injured have been removed, and eighteen are not accounted for.

A CONVICT EMPLOYED

He Operated a Dead Man's Safe in Twelve Minutes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—A special to the Tribune from Columbus, Ohio, says:

In order to immediately secure valuable papers belonging to her dead husband, the late Colonel F. E. Pickard, a civil engineer, who died a few days ago, an expert safe-blower, now a convict in the state penitentiary here, was loaned to Mrs. Pickard by the warden long enough for him to open the strong box in which the important papers were kept. The entire affair was kept secret and the prisoner was conveyed through the city in a closed carriage to the safe which he blew open. He was returned to his cell before day-break this morning.

All private papers were locked up in Colonel Pickard's safe, the dead man alone having known the combination. The town was searched in vain for a

expert to open the safe and the heavy plan of securing the services of a convict was adopted. It took the convict twelve minutes to open the safe.

WHAT DRINK DID.

Incidents of Two Men's Dobauch in Utah Mine Fields.

SCOTFIELD, Utah, Nov. 28.—Richard Smith, a coal miner, beat his wife almost insensible and struck his three-months old child on the forehead, fracturing the little one's skull so that it died later.

A pair of twins somewhat older had been sleeping in the bed. Smith wrapped the bedclothes so tightly about the children that they were helpless. Then he saturated the clothes with kerosene and set fire to them.

The mother had received sufficiency by this time to scream for help and neighbors arrived just in time to overpower Smith and save the children's lives.

While this was going on, Jacob Kangas, a neighbor, was prevented by timely interference, from killing his wife and three children. The two men had been drinking together.

ZEALANDIA THE CHRISTMAS BOAT

But One Other Chance to Send Gifts to the Main-land.

The Christmas boat from Hawaii to the Coast will be the Zealandia, sailing on December 14. This vessel will carry the bulk of the Christmas presents from tropical Hawaii to the wintry Mainland in time for delivery as far east as Philadelphia. For Boston, New York and other far Eastern cities the delivery of Christmas packages will be a day or two late.

The ideal postoffice is receiving quantities of valued mail matter, boxes of which are to be consigned in the light of Christmas presents. Already several packages have been made up and the packing men are waiting like Oliver Twist, for more. Vessels also sail on December 15, one day later, and if those who are always late fail to catch the Zealandia with their precious little packages, there is one more opportunity left on the steamer sailing then.

Zealandia, under the post-office, should be careful to observe the general rules governing package matter. In order to assist the postoffice in dispatching them and to avoid embarrassing mistakes on the part of the sender, the limit of weight for packages included in the domestic postal service is four pounds. This is termed fourth-class matter and includes nearly all the goods that might be termed "Christmas presents," such as calendars, postcards, photographs, cards, oil paintings, pencils, etc. First-class mail matter has no limit in weight but the cost is two cents an ounce for domestic postoffice. No one is allowed to send perishable articles in the mails, or anything which is liable to damage the mail matter. This includes all forms of glassware. This order is made in order to protect the paraphernalia of the postoffice, the letters in the same pouches and the employees themselves. Packages which are abnormally large, although within the limit of weight, will be excluded. Everything must be placed in pouches.

The postoffice directs the attention of women Christmas present senders to the fact that every package must be done up in such a manner that the postal officials may open it if they so desire.

There is no parcel post between Hawaii and the Mainland this year. On foreign mails the limit of weight is twelve ounces and there must be legitimate trade samples. Christmas presents to foreign lands will have to be sent as first-class matter only.

Registered mail for the other islands will be the future. Sent on the regular mail boats only. The old Hawaiian Government formerly forwarded registered mail on any boat bound for any port in the islands. The regular mail boats are as follows:

W. G. Hall, for Kauai, sailing Tuesdays.

Claudine, Mauna Loa and Kilauea, for Maui, sailing Tuesdays.

Kilauea, for Windward ports of Hawaii.

Mauna Loa, for Kona-Kau ports.

Luhua, for Molokai.

BISHOP WILLIS.

A Story Told of Him in the Church Chronicle.

A bishop is, as a rule, a shining mark for criticism. The climax, however, would seem to have been reached on a recent visit of the Bishop of Honolulu to Maui. On that occasion the bishop took with him, to beguile the tedium of the journey, a narrative of the French revolution. Among the passengers on the steamer was a man somewhat the worse for liquor, who came and sat down by the bishop and, after gazing intently at the book, said, with some difficulty, "I'm surprised (hic) to see a man (hic) of your venerable appearance (hic) reading a French novel (hic)."

This was not bad, but perhaps, almost as good, is the story said to be going the rounds in California to the effect that the bishop is a great driver of fast horses. Those who know the bishop and are familiar with the stumbling steed he owns, will appreciate the humor of this—Church Chronicle.

RODGERS MAY COMMAND.

A New Admiral May Take the Asiatic Station.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—It is considered likely in naval circles, says a Herald special from Washington, that Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, president of the inspection board, will be assigned to duty on the Asiatic station.

It cannot be ascertained that he is to succeed either Rear Admiral Knapf or Rear Admiral Knapf, though there are rumors that he will relieve the latter. It is intimated that with the large force of American warships in Asiatic waters there should be a commander-in-chief and two subordinate flag officers.

A sinking refused to admit Hushabaer's claims to the funeral of Sir Arthur Sullivan, claiming the door in his face.

A Bad Skin

Boils, Pimples, Impure Blood.

Boils are simply very large pimples. The trouble is not in the skin, but down deep in the blood. You cannot have a good, smooth skin unless it is nourished by pure blood; and the only way to make your blood pure is to take a strong blood-purifying medicine.

Mr. F. E. Egan, of 370 Ran Street, North Fitzroy, Victoria, sends us this letter and his photograph:



"I had a most frightful attack of boils and pimples breaking out all over my body. I had heard so much about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I thought I would give it a trial. It took only four bottles to drive out the impurities of my system and make my blood rich. I have enjoyed the best of health ever since I took it."

If your tongue is coated, if your food distresses you, if you are constipated or bilious, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rails have been laid at the head of Alexander street, Punahou, by the Rapid Transit Company.

The Hawaiian Planters' Association have moved their laboratory to the experimental station.

The current number of the Humane Educator is the strongest and most entertaining one yet issued.

Officer H. A. Gavricka, of the Mounted Patrol, has taken a position as a plantation policeman in Spreckelsville.

E. O. Hall & Son's new building is rapidly approaching completion and watchmen are now posted there every night.

Any person having information concerning John Walton Lawson will confer a great favor on his friends by sending the same to Rev. G. L. Pearson, Honolulu.

Friends of the widow of Alfred Halder, who died of his injuries at the Queen's Hospital last Monday night, are circulating a subscription for her benefit.

The recently appointed deputy sheriff of Kona, Kauai, W. O. Crowl, is on active duty on the island as a member of the police force. He went there last Tuesday.

The statement that the planters have agreed to pay Wm. Haywood, their representative at Washington, \$10,000 per year is an exaggeration. Mr. Haywood's salary is \$5,000.

One of the new park commissioners for the ensuing term will be A. S. Coghorn. He will take the place of Frank Justice, who recently resigned. L. A. Thurston and Cecil Brown have been reappointed.

The land on which Relief Camp No. 1, at Punchbowl street, is located, has been acquired by the Hawaiian government. It will open a lumber yard there. The land will take possession on January 15. There are about a hundred people quartered there.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Cooper will entertain a number of friends at the Christmas Saturday afternoon. A cruise about Pearl Harbor will be taken. Mr. Cooper's launch, the Manuwa, and dinner served afterward at the beach residence.

Sam Parker will not hurry away from here. So long as he gets to Washington in time for the inauguration ceremonies on March 4 he will be satisfied. Parker also is interested in the extra session, in which much of Hawaiian legislation is expected to come.

The Portuguese are talking of organizing a political club. The newspaper man, A. M. O'Garra, is the most active worker. The organization will be non-partisan in the beginning, but its influence will be thrown to the party promising to further Portuguese interests in the next election.

The postoffice inspector, Mr. Robinson, says that free delivery of mail in Honolulu will begin about the first of the year. Mr. Stevenson is doing rapid work in street numbering and hopes that all the numbers will arrive this month, so that they may be placed. At this rate it will be possible to entirely cover the city with special delivery system before the month of January expires.

Judge Kalua of Maui will act as the presiding Judge at the coming session of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit. Those who went with him in the circuit were the following: J. W. Cathcart, Deputy Attorney General; Li Cheong, official Chinese interpreter; and C. L. Hopkins, official Hawaiian interpreter. Chester Doyle accompanied the Deputy Attorney General. He will act as Japanese interpreter at the session of the court.

THE SEATTLE LINE.

It is Arranging for a Permanent Business Here.

The local agents of the new passenger and freight line between Honolulu, San Francisco and Seattle, are Alexander & Baldwin, and the freight man is M. J. Bissell.

The first vessel of the line, the John S. Kimball, will leave San Francisco some time about the 26th of this month for Seattle, and then come here. Her master will be Captain Milton Thwing.

The Blithu Thomson may be continued in the service. She will take the run between Seattle and Honolulu. The other two vessels of the Alexander & Baldwin line are the Centennial and Charles Nelson, and a fourth is expected to be added later. The owners of the steamers are the British American Company. The new line will carry mail and will charge but \$60 for first-class accommodations.

FOR LIFE WORK AMONG LEPERS

Franciscan Sisters to Establish an Industrial School on Molokai.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A number of Franciscan sisters will leave this country next week to establish an industrial school in the leper settlement at Molokai, in the Hawaiian Islands. They intend to devote their future lives in behalf of the lepers and probably will never return to their homes in the United States. The leader of this band is Mother Ann M. Schelling, a native of Syracuse, N. Y. She and her companions will start from San Francisco direct for Hawaii, leaving with them, it is said, the special blessing of Pope Leo XIII.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Health of Honolulu as Disclosed by the Figures.

The following are the vital statistics for the month ending November 30, as reported by the Board of Health:

Deaths in Honolulu for November were 38. Of these 21, or nearly one-fourth, were of children under five years of age. From 50 to over 70 there died 23. By nationalities the mortality was: Hawaiians, 45; Chinese, 8; Portuguese, 8; Japanese, 20; British, 3; U. S. A., 1, and others, 4.

The monthly death rate per thousand was: Hawaiians, 3.51; Chinese, .76; Japanese, 2.66; Portuguese, 1.45; all others, 1. These are on an estimated census of 44,500.

Eleven non-residents died here. Post mortem examinations were 8; deaths investigated, 11; inquests, 7; still births, 5.

Marriages reported were 29, and births, 35.

Causes of death are thus summarized: Febrile, 9; diarrhoeal, 6; venereal, 1; septic, 1; diphtheria, 7; constitutional, 9; developmental, 9; nervous, 14; circulatory, 10; respiratory, 8; digestive, 8; urinary, 5; accident and violence, 2.

The city sanitary inspector approved 24 building permits, made recommendations on Chinatown lots, located 12 cesspools, made 235 inspections, and no court prosecutions.

The sanitary inspector reported 1,045 nuisances and abated 632 thereof, filed in complaints and made 1,694 inspections.

The city physician visited 191 patients, treated 1,205 at office, sent 5 to hospital and filled 595 prescriptions.

The food commissioner tested 15 samples of milk and 5 of food, made 2 prosecutions and 7 chemical analyses, detecting 4 adulterations.

A bacteriologist made 144 microscopic examinations and 22 cultures. The plumbing inspector filed 78 plans, made 224 inspections, issued 78 permits and 89 final certificates.

The garbage department pumped 152 cesspools, removed 578 loads of garbage, sent 114 scowloads to sea and removed 4 dead animals.

The meat and fish inspectors examined 2,702 animals, condemned 2 carcasses, destroyed 2 tubercular cattle, detected filth in 153 livers, examined 192,958 fish and condemned 3,345 of them.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

Nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars for the Newton Heirs.

The sum of \$45,000 was realized from the sale of the property of the Newton heirs, disposed of at public auction yesterday at noon by Auctioneer F. M. O'Garra. The heirs were George J. Newton and wife, Flora A. Stevens, a widow, and Juliette Z. Forbes and husband. All live on the Mainland.

Four separate sections of land were disposed of. The first is at the corner of Queen and Kakaia streets, known as the "waterfront property," containing eight-thousandths of an acre, which sold for \$500. This was bought in by the Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. and is considered one of the best pieces of property on the waterfront. The property is located near Nuuanu stream, where Queen street curves upward toward King street. There was a pond of stagnant water there for several years which brought down upon the owners the wrath of the Board of Health during the plague epidemic. The hole had been filled up.

The second section is a piece of property near the first section, containing about the City Mill property, which was bought in by H. Holmes, trustee, for \$2,000. The third strip is on Queen street at its junction with King and was sold to Frank Humace for \$3,000.

Still a fourth piece of land was located at the Walkiki-makal corner of Nuuanu and Merchant streets, containing 1,800 square feet. This was sold to Austin Estate, bid the property in for \$10,000. The premises are now occupied by a building used as a Chinese cigar store.

THE NEW ICE DEAL.

Amalgamation of the Two Companies Voted For.

As the result of the proposition of the majority of the stockholders of the People's Ice Company to amalgamate its interests with those of the Hawaiian Electric Company, the latter company yesterday held a meeting and accepted the offer.

A meeting of the Electric company was held in the forenoon at the office of the Hawaiian Investment Company, presided over by President R. W. Macfarlane. W. L. Hopper acted as secretary. The stockholders present were J. A. McCandless, L. L. McCandless, H. A. Tinsberg, August Dreier, Godfrey Brown, W. F. Allen, W. G. Atwater, H. A. Farnham, P. C. Jones and E. S. Cunha.

The president explained the object for which the meeting was called. They were met to consider a resolution passed at a former meeting relative to the People's Ice Company proposition, and a reading of the resolution was ordered. Stockholder Godfrey Brown made a motion that the votes be recorded, as he was of the opinion the matter of the proposed amalgamation would be ultimately carried into the hands of the stockholders.

Ten men are under arrest at Joliet, Nebraska for laying a plot to blow up a church attended by Lord Roberts.

TO HOUSE THE GIRLS

The Proposed Boarding Home.

A NOBLE ENTERPRISE

The Castles Interested in a Scheme to Give Bachelor Maids a Domicile.

A Women's Boarding Home is proposed for Honolulu on a scale which will give bachelor girls a comfortable home with board and every convenience offered by a first-class hotel. The influences surrounding the management of the home are planned to be such that it is bound to become a success here as in other cities.

Tonight at a meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association the proposition will be discussed. Property at the corner of Alexander street and Wilder avenue, formerly owned by C. H. Kluegel, but recently purchased by W. R. Castle Jr., has been offered by the present owner for the enterprise, and rough plans have already been drawn, which indicate that the movement to establish the home has begun in earnest.

W. R. Castle Sr., who is one of the promoters of the home, states that a great many ladies in Honolulu have had the matter under consideration for some time, especially Mrs. Osborne, wife of Rev. Mr. Osborne, of St. Clement's Chapel. They have picked out the property above mentioned as being desirable.

When the idea was first broached it was said that working girls, meaning by that term, young women assistants in offices, stenographers and clerks, would not consider such a proposition if it involved a charity home. What is needed is a bachelor's home for girls, and this was ultimately planned. The home will be built on a business basis. Thirty thousand dollars is believed to be sufficient to cover the expense of buying enough of the corner property and erecting a commodious building thereon. It is planned to accommodate from thirty to forty young women. By paying an average of \$32 to \$35 per month each, and with careful management, this is expected to yield a dividend of four or five percent per annum. In the event that the home does not prove the success its promoters hope for, Mr. Castle states the property would not be encumbered in any way. A subscription list will be ready for circulation in two or three days, with shares at \$100 each.

EAGAN PLEADS FOR REINSTATEMENT

The Suspended Officer Wants a Chance to Vindicate Himself.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Tribune says: Charles P. Eagan, Commissary-General of Subsistence of the Army, has come to Washington, it is understood, to appeal to the President for a pardon and for restoration to duty. He was suspended from his rank and office for a term of six years on February 7, 1899, for his language before the court of inquiry on army beef. He has called at the White House, but he failed to see the President, who, it is generally rumored, offered some time ago to remit the sentence of the court-martial provided General Eagan would apply for retirement. This General Eagan has refused to do, it is said, contending that he is entitled to return to duty and vindicate himself before retiring. Under the law General Eagan does not reach the age of regular retirement until January 16, 1905, although the President could cause his retirement without application when he becomes sixty-two years of age. In the meantime General Eagan can be retired only upon his own application on account of thirty years' service. Under the sentence imposed upon him, General Eagan enjoys the full pay of his grade, or \$7,500 a year besides allowances.

On the retired list he would receive only \$5,625. It is reported that he has been informed that an effort will be made to have Congress enact at the coming session a statute giving the President authority to place upon the retired list any officer of the army, navy or marine corps under sentence of suspension for a longer period than one year.

Mysteries of Diplomacy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Two mysteries in foreign policy remain unsolved, says the Tribune's London correspondent. The first is the difficulty in enforcing death sentences against Chinese princes. The second is Lord Salisbury's neglect to give notice to the powers of the annexation of the Transvaal. The most reasonable explanation offered in diplomatic circles is the unwillingness of the British foreign office to precipitate the downfall of the French ministry.

The exchange of courtesies between French officials and Mr. Krueger would have been impracticable if this notice had been formally served and neither the President nor the Premier nor the ministry would have been spared if Mr. Krueger had not been received with proper state and ceremony. Lord Salisbury studies the politics of foreign capitals and sometimes makes it easy for a Government with which he is in sympathy to escape disaster.

GOVERNMENT LAND SALES ARE TO BE SOON CONFIRMED

GOVERNOR DOLE yesterday received advice from the Secretary of the Interior which confirm previous communications that all sales of Government lands made in Hawaii during the interval between the date of annexation and the actual taking over of the islands by the United States are valid.

Governor Dole gave out the following statement to an Associated Press reporter yesterday: "We have received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, and we have also heard unofficially that the Secretary of the Interior has recommended to President McKinley the approval of all land transactions made in Hawaii between July 7, 1898, and September 28, 1899, the date of the President's proclamation respecting the island group, with the exception of two. One of them is a matter which was in correspondence between the Hawaiian plantation and the Government for a lease of lands belonging to the Government."

"The other was a matter between A. B. Loebenstein and the Government in regard to a right of purchase lease of land in Waiman, Hawaii, for which he had made application. The other, however, had not gone any further than the mere making of an application."

"They do not consider that any vest of rights had accrued in either case. This disposes of the entire controversy during that period which is called the interim."

"The recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior to President McKinley, is, in my opinion, as good as a final matter was approved and the President's signature attached to the papers."

MARCONI MAY SUPERSEDE ALL SUBMARINE CABLES

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A cable to the Herald from London says: "Signor Marconi has mastered his most difficult," remarked one of his staff yesterday. He added:

"According to reasonable calculations we shall have America and Great Britain upon speaking terms before the first Christmas of the new century." To make this statement, however, was a very different thing from making known Signor Marconi's secret. In general terms, though, the basis of his triumph may be indicated to a small degree. Wires must be used, one at either end and about 200 feet long, called feelers. This is obviously not a costly expedient, but the new fact that obviates the need for masts as high as Snowdon is the discovery of a means of controlling air waves.

"Signor Marconi's infinite capacity for taking pains has enabled him to construct apparatus whereby he can lengthen the air waves to almost unlimited extent. Furthermore, by the same ingenious device, sound will be made to travel close to the surface of the ocean over the whole distance, thus circumventing the dreaded difficulty presented by the curvature of the earth. Hence the masts erected at Southampton and on Long Island need not, it is now contended, be higher than the roof of a new skyscraper."

"All this seems to be of vast importance to the commercial world," remarked the Herald representative. "What is undoubtedly means is that submarine cables will be superseded."

was the reply, "and that at a hundred thousandth part of the cost."

SENATOR DAVIS DIES AT ST. PAUL

His Last Words Were a Patriotic Wish to Serve Country.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 27.—Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Senate, died at his home in this city tonight at 8:40 o'clock. He had suffered greatly during two months of sickness and gradually sank away, being unconscious for several hours before death, and so far as could be known, suffered no pain at the end. Yesterday, appreciating the approach of the end, Mrs. Davis sent for Venerable T. H. M. Villiers Appleby, archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Minnesota, and R. A. Theodore Sedgwick, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist. Senator Davis was for a time sufficiently rational to express his grateful appreciation of the clergymen's ministrations.

Grouped about the deceased were Senator Davis' immediate family, his devoted wife, his aged father, Major H. H. Davis, and his two sisters, Mrs. M. H. Davis and Mrs. Bartlett Tripp. His law partner, C. A. Verance, and wife were also present, as well as the doctors and nurses. The family had been prepared for the end since the first sinking spell, which occurred last Friday night, and all have been where they could be summoned at a moment's notice.

The senator had been in a comatose state during the day. Death came almost imperceptibly, and the closing scene was marked with but little incident. His last conscious utterance was the expression of a wish to live, not for the sake of life itself, but because he believed his country needed him. His words were: "Oh, that I might live five years more for my country's sake."

A BANK WRECKED BY DYNAMITE

Successful Raid of Robbers on a Small Illinois Concern.

EMDEN, Ill., Nov. 28.—Four masked men wrecked the Farmers' Bank of Emden early today. It is stated that they secured all the funds of the bank, about \$3,000 or \$4,000. When the robbers discharged their first blasts of dynamite in an effort to open the vault, the explosion aroused John Alberts, four blocks away. Alberts hurried to the bank. One of the robbers was on guard in the street. He seized Alberts, who was bound hand and foot and dragged into the bank, where he witnessed the gang drilling into the vault door, making ready a second blast. When the fuse was lighted the robbers stepped outside and Alberts lay in the corner when it went off. He was not seriously injured, however. The second blast unhinged the vault doors, and the robbers made off with the cash. Securing a hand car they pulled in the direction of Dela-ware. There they were met by Night Patrolman Sanford, who attempted to arrest them. One of the robbers fired and Sanford fell, mortally wounded through the body. Outside the town the men boarded a passenger train on the Chicago & Alton. All traces of them were lost. The engineer of the passenger train claims that he saw a man jump from the first car at Minter while the train was moving at a high speed, but a search of the locality failed to find any traces of the man.

The bank building was almost a complete wreck, and the vault was entirely ruined.

URUGUAY MAY WAR WITH BRAZIL

Bolivia is Also Hostile Over Brazil's Giving Aid to Acre.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Janeiro says: Official information of a positive character has confirmed the reports that Uruguay is about to sever friendly relations with Brazil. It is admitted that the Government at Montevideo has intimated that it will soon hand his passports to the Brazilian Minister.

The Cabinet has discussed the attitude of Uruguay, but in the absence of definite action has not decided what course shall be pursued.

Bolivia is also showing some feeling against Brazilians. Its Minister has presented a protest against alleged support given to the Republic of Acre by the authorities of the State of Amazonas.

The Bolivian Minister informed the Minister of War that the Bolivian troops have been hampered greatly in their work of suppressing the rebellion because supplies have been received by the insurgents through Brazilian territory.

Through its soldiers and its friendship with Peru the Bolivian Government has been able to stop war supplies from the West. Its officers who are endeavoring to suppress the trouble report, however, that the rebels, many of whom have come from the States of Amazonas, have no difficulty in obtaining munitions by way of the Amazon and Purus rivers.

Brazil is asked to take decisive measures, in co-operation with Bolivia to end the rebellion.

COERPER RAILWAY SCHEME.

Encouraging Prospects for its Success Are Reported.

Mr. Coerper's plan to build a railway from Pahala plantation, via Hutchinson, Kahuku, the new Castle plantation and Kona Sugar Company's estate to Kailua seems pretty certain of going through. Mr. Coerper's brother is said to have brought a letter of credit from Chicago of \$200,000. Kailua will probably be the terminus for awhile at least. The harbor will be improved. Large sailing vessels may then enter for sugar with ease. The idea is to extend the line around to Kohala and connect with the Hilo railway. Gardner K. Wilder of Hilo is attorney for the Coerper brothers and the Chicago capitalists. Probably the capitalization will be increased to between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000 if things work right.

The country is a rich one. The road will end shipping from Punaluu and Houmae.

The Greatest Wealth Is Health.

Many a rich man suffering and sick would give all his wealth for the return of good health. Rich and poor can keep healthy if they pay attention to nature's warnings of approaching disease. If your liver is sluggish, if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitations, thumps, sometimes vigorously, and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or overactive; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; if your health is threatened, but there is still help for you if you will take KICKAPOO Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive; you must stop it at once. KickAPOO Indian Sagwa will do it. KickAPOO Drug Co., agents for KickAPOO Indian Remedies.

Count Castellane publicly complains that his wife's dowry had been grossly exaggerated; that she had only \$12,000,000 when she married; her income had never been \$500,000 a year, and the Count's friends were living on a miserably small economy on him.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

It being China's health is bad. Sublimated in the winter is only one of the more insidious ways of spreading the disease.

Some are now isolated by a barrier of ice.

Canada is favoring German iron production more vigorously than her usual policy.

Germany opposes the partition of China.

Frank Green is London's new Lord Mayor.

Crusader gave Krueger an official recognition.

The battleship Kentucky has reached Smyrna.

Robert will retire permanently from the navy.

The United States will adopt a new field gun.

Smallpox is reported in various Alaska towns.

The bill to reduce war revenue is near completion.

Secretary Hoover immigrants have settled in Montana.

Minister Conger may be recalled from Peking.

Jeffries is pleased at the prospect of fighting Fitz.

Butte, Mont., reports an increase of the smallpox.

Kitchener will succeed Roberts in South Africa.

Nevada's population has decreased seven per cent.

The czar's disease passed the crisis on November 22.

On November 6 refined sugars advanced five points.

Montana shows a gain in population over 30 per cent.

The population of New Mexico is 195,210 as against 153,593.

Wolsley will leave the command before Roberts returns.

Berlin denies that it is negotiating for a West Indian island.

Pratt's enthusiasm has been shown for Krueger in France.

The Somalis have risen against the British in East Africa.

Geo. W. Wilson, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is dead.

The Duke of Manchester and tride are en route to America.

The German flag has been hoisted on the great wall of China.

Capt. E. T. Strong, U. S. N., has retired as a Rear Admiral.

The Germans are still fighting the Imperial forces in China.

The remains of Sir Arthur Sullivan were buried in St. Paul's.

The Prince of Wales is the largest of the season's turf winners.

Actor Mansfield fainted twice in the street owing to overwork.

St. Louis, Mo., shares made another high jump on November 22.

The population of Oklahoma is 398,245 as against 61,834 in 1890.

Congress will first consider the Appropriation and Army bill.

Honduras has finally paid the American (Pearl) claim of \$10,000.

Pope Leo's strength is failing rapidly. He can retain no solid food.

The English will send another vessel, H. M. S. Phaeton, to Panama.

There are rumors about in Paris of a plot to assassinate Krueger.

The estate of Hoyt, the playwright, goes to friends and employees.

The dangerous illness of the Empress Dowager of China is reported.

The population of North Dakota is 124,145 as against 182,719 in 1890.

The Filipino fortress of Geronimo falls before American soldiers.

On account of old age President Gilman is to leave Johns Hopkins.

Crocker says the ministers are trying to beat Tammany by agitation.

Congress has signed no formal pact with the other envoys.

Countess Castellane will become a Catholic to please her husband.

Father-in-law Zimmerman will pay the Duke of Manchester's debts.

The nominal son of Cardinal has been postponed until after Christmas.

Buller may be made a peer under the title of Lord Buller of Ladysmith.

Turkey refuses an exequatur to an American Consul sent to Harpoot.

General Horace Porter has gone to Mexico to settle American claims.

San Diego Indians are starving, as there is no food on the reservations.

Owing to American rubber insulation the Manila cables resist the torpedos.

Millions of acres of rich forests are about to settle in the Philippines.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress, may wed the aged Earl of Wemyss.

Emperor William has authorized a naval expenditure of 30,000,000 marks.

Sanita Barbara (Cal.) Mexicans will go on strike on Christmas eve.

Canadian politics now divide on a race line between English and French.

A London bribe-a-brae dealer is suing the Castellanes in New York courts.

There is an organized effort in San Francisco to break down the new charter.

The population of the State of Washington is 518,103 as against 349,299 in 1890.

Bishop Potter's scheme to fight vice suggests a vigilance committee of 25,000 men.

Dr. W. H. Kendall, long missing from Vancouver, has been located in England.

A stock speculating ring has been found in the Salvation Army at New York.

The funeral of Sir Arthur Sullivan was a ceremony of national importance.

The steamer New England has arrived at Vancouver with 120,000 pounds of halibut.

Mrs. Hurst, former wife of the Methodist Bishop of Maryland, may go on the stage.

Count Castellane paid \$4 each for the earliest cherries in the Paris market this year.

A Vienna doctor says a solution of arsenic will check the progress of consumption.

The new coast line of the Southern Pacific in California will be opened in February.

The United States will hold the Isle of Pines so as to watch over Cuba and the canal.

The Government has contracted for another submarine boat of the Holland type.

Former Transvaal officers, including Commandant Snyman, have arrived in New York.

All the Presbyteries have voted on creed revision. For revision, 126; against, 46.

Some of the books of the New York water department.

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Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market prices.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality as poor feed is dear at any price.

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When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: Chas. M. Cooke, President; P. C. Jones, Vice-President; C. H. Cooke, Cashier; F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier.

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, P. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

HE GOES TO COLORADO

Reasons For Rev. J. C. Hay's Leaving.

HEALTH IS UNCERTAIN

The Pastor of Christian Church Will Preach His Farewell Sermon Sunday.

THE Rev. Mr. Hay, pastor of the Christian Church at King and Alakoa streets, who lately tendered his resignation, was seen by a reporter of the Advertiser and asked his reasons.

Mr. Hay said smilingly, "You shall have the facts if you care to print them. But I warn you in the beginning, they are very simple, indeed."

"I have but one reason for going, my health. I fear this climate is not suited to my wife's health nor that of my daughter. And mine is very uncertain. Our family home is in Colorado. I have lived there for many years. Seventeen, in fact. This air agrees with me and well-you may say it is home."

"Now, in regard to my leaving here; it is with sincere regret that I sever my connection with the Christian Church of Honolulu. I have become deeply attached to the churches, the ministers, the citizens and the people of Honolulu, from whom I have received many courtesies and favors which I highly appreciate and which will abide with me and be one of my most cherished memories in the years to come."

"I am especially attached to the congregation of the Christian Church, and our relations are most cordial. They have done everything in their power for me, offering me an increase of salary. I therefore beg you, in simple justice, to state this fact, and to say that if I believed I should be able to gain good health here I should most certainly remain and send for my family; but such is not the case, and I entertain no illusions or false hopes."

Mr. Hay was then asked when he would leave Honolulu.

He replied, "I shall leave by the Zealandia, which sails on the 14th instant."

"When did you arrive here, Mr. Hay?"

"On the third day of last January, and I immediately entered upon my church duties. You perhaps may remember that was during the time of the plague. I saw much of it."

"Will you give the Advertiser a short sketch of your life?"

He lay back in his chair and laughed heartily. "Yes, I will, if you will start me right and prompt me occasionally, for I may wander off, and lose you your time."

"Our family home, as I said before, is in Pueblo, Colorado, where we have resided for seventeen years, and where I was for twelve years pastor of the Central Christian Church there. I was born in Geneva, New York. I went to Princeton for the finishing touches, but here I must devote to the straight path and ask you to make a point of stating that, owing to poor health, I never graduated from that institution. While there I was taken ill and never finished my course."

To repair my broken health I went out west, where the more bracing air seemed to give me new life and strength."

"Did you enter the ministry then?"

"I began work as a disciple of Christ, as we prefer to be known, in Iowa City, Iowa, and it was while I was there that I married my wife. Subsequently, however, I served congregations at Des Moines, Los Angeles, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Woodland, California."

"You were engaged in special work, were you not?"

"Yes; you may mention that I was engaged in special evangelical work in England for ten months."

Mr. Hay then spoke of his wife. He said: "My wife is known throughout our section of the country as a physician of fine attainments. When I married her she was not a physician, but while we were living at Iowa City she took the full course at the University and gained her degree. I am justly proud of Mrs. Hay. She is a highly educated woman of rare judgment and ability. Many men are in love with their wives before they marry them, but I grow yearly more in love with my wife, because of her high qualities of heart and brain."

Mr. Hay will preach his final and good-bye sermons at the 11 a. m. Sunday service and the 7:30 p. m. evening service.

A GUIDE FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

"About five years ago I was troubled with catarrh of the lower bowel," says C. T. Chisholm, 434 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, and although I consulted several eminent physicians who prescribed for me, I found their remedies failed in any way to relieve me, and the trouble almost became chronic. After suffering several months, I one day concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I began to assure you that I was most agreeably surprised to find after taking two doses of the remedy that I was completely relieved of the disease that had cost me so much trouble and annoyance. I am thankful to say that I have not suffered from it since."

For sale by all dealers and druggists. Gen. Sells, Smith & Co., Ltd., Seattle, W. T.

There are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones, Diarrhoea and Colic. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only remedy that will cure it. At 25¢ a bottle.

INTERESTING INFORMATION FOR THE AGRICULTURIST

Editor Advertiser.—From my former connection with the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry I will receive a number of inquiries from Europe and the United States as well as from these islands, concerning public lands and diversified agriculture generally. And as I have no time to answer them all personally I avail myself of your kind offer to publish them.

The following are some of the questions asked:

A. N. A. Olan.—This correspondent writes: "If you have lived in Hawaii for thirty years it is not likely that we can agree with you fully from an agricultural standpoint."

The chief reason why some farmers or planters are more prosperous than others is that they use better judgment in selecting land and working it. Intelligence is the great quality needed by the soil workers, and when you find a successful farmer or sugar planter you will find an intelligent man. Success is a better guide than what is seemed to be successful practice. As agriculture becomes a more scientific and intelligent and a more successful calling, the intelligence and the ability of the youth and our people generally will more and more turn to it. It will pay them better; they will be able and find it worth while to pay their people better. That small industries and farming will pay has been fully demonstrated by the little American colony of Wahiawa, Oahu, who have gone upon the land, have remained and manfully struggled and succeeded in accomplishing that which they set out to do, and after two years' struggle are now living in comparative independence, cultivating their land and rearing and educating their families. These twelve Americans had little more than their strong arms to start with and this barren, uninviting piece of land, twelve miles from Pearl City and ten miles from Wahiawa, but they co-operated some of them were practical agriculturists, some carpenters and machinists. Mr. Kellogg, the shining light among them all, is an attorney-at-law.

This proves what co-operation will accomplish among small settlers.

India Rubber.—This interesting plant is distributed over nearly every part of the tropical zone. It is not found in the temperate zones. The rubber tree readily propagates itself by seed or cuttings; the value of rubber is increasing every year. It will grow luxuriously in our mountains. We will have a small pamphlet printed on the subject of rubber, silk, fruit and fibers that will grow in Hawaii.

F. B. Sacramento, California.—The silk industry. Silk production consists of the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the feeding of the silk worm with the foliage. From twelve to eighteen pounds of leaves will produce one pound of cocoons.

During the year 1899 the output of silk manufacturers in the United States summed up \$140,000,000. In Hawaii silk worms may be hatched out continuously all the year round; no artificial heat is necessary.

Kaliua, Kona, Hawaii.—The fig tree produces two crops a year. For the fiscal year ending June 30th there were imported into the United States 11,900,799 pounds of figs. The amount paid to exporters in foreign countries was \$18,200,000. We will undertake to show how this sum can be saved to the people of these islands and most of it on Oahu. At Ewa, Wahiawa, Wahiawa, Wahiawa, and in the twenty-eight miles of almost undeveloped land from Kahuku to Honolulu, who would not eat fresh, delicious, Smyrna figs at 2 cents per pound? Lycergus says that is the price of fresh figs in his country and our climate will beat the Greeks' hollow. Go into our public schools and ask the hundreds of little bright-eyed children how many of them have had a hat full of figs this summer, or how many oranges, lemons or pears. You can raise from 200 to 1,000 alligator pears on one tree and you can have 100 trees in one acre.

Fig Culture in Hawaii.—It is now well understood that the Smyrna, the commercial fig, is not matured without the aid of a wasp called Blastophaga. The process by which the edible fig (ficus carica) is matured is called capriflication. The edible fig bears only female flowers; the wild fig (ficus capri) bears male flowers. The growers in June or July hang among the boughs of the edible fig a number of the capri fig from which proceeds the wasp bearing the pollen from the male flowers in which to lay their eggs they enter the edible fig and finding no gall flowers in which to lay their eggs they scatter the pollen from the capri fig over the stigma of the female flower of the edible fig. The result being the maturity of the edible figs. All other figs not so fertilized fall to the ground. The Blastophaga experiment is a success in California. Professor Schwartz, the Government entomologist, is now watching the successive generations of Blastophagas develop and transmit themselves through the recurring crops of capri figs.

It is not necessary to enlarge upon the great importance of establishing the culture of the standard commercial fig—known as the Smyrna fig—in the island. We have shown that the United States pays annually to Turkey in Asia and other minor countries the sum of \$1,200,000 for imported figs, all of which could be saved to the people of this Territory.

Kona, Hawaii.—Tobacco could be made one of the most promising and profitable of our industries. There is no tobacco grown in Cuba but what could be raised in Hawaii.

The Kola Nut.—This plant grows in any climate where there is plenty of rainfall and a warm, tropical sun. The nut and nutmegs eliminate the better from 1,000 to 2,000 feet elevation is, we think, the best.

But—our experience is that potentia nuts are very effective as insecticides, destroying grub and cut-worms, scales on trees, maggots, plant lice and Japanese beetles, while not injuring the plants. Potentia nuts can be obtained at

the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company, Kailua.

Mrs. H. M. Knaul, Carments.—The long-stemmed, perfect flowers you see in California are produced at the sacrifice of fragrance by distilling. The distilling process we will try to explain in our printed pamphlet of Hawaiian flowers. The carnation has taken the place of our once beautiful rose as Queen of Flowers. You can keep this little delightful flower for a week or more if the water is changed every day and a small portion of the stem cut off. In Japan and China, where flowers are planted for their perfume, pulmonary diseases are unknown. Europeans need but little care. Bugs and other pests keep away from them. Plant them at your kitchen and bath room drains and you will have no malaria; plant them at your bed room window, where you can look out on their beautiful, bright, shining faces in the morning. Any woman or child of any nationality on any of the islands who will send us an addressed and stamped envelope will receive a small package of sunflower seed with our compliments. We have just harvested a lot and are feeding our chickens with the seed, our milk cow with the leaves, and are using the stalks for fuel.

Hamaoka, Hawaii. The Jamaica Yams.—This yam is one of the most important articles of exchange in the markets among the colored population in Jamaica and it is the staple food plant of this people (as much so as taro is with our natives), as well as a very important vegetable. The cultivation of the yam is not confined to the natives but is given serious attention by some of the most intelligent planters in Jamaica. This yam, we think, is well adapted to the higher portions of the islands. All of our sugar and coffee planters should grow it for their laborers, who are so dependent on vegetables. The profits from the cultivation are not great, but it is reasonably remunerative. It is a vegetable of sufficiently characteristic flavor to win a place for itself on the hotel and family table. One of our most esteemed ladies, who is now on a visit to the British West Indies, has kindly promised to bring some seed yams on her return to Honolulu. This good lady also says the variety which is superior to all others is the yam. A baked yam, she continues, is more palatable than a baked potato and the crisp skin has a flavor different from that of any other vegetable. We have a piece of land in upper Kalihi ready for the plant on its arrival. This is worthy of serious consideration by the Hawaiian truck farmers as well as our sugar and coffee planters.

Small Industries and Diversified Agriculture.—Mr. C. M. Cooke, president of the Planters' Association, at one of their meetings said: "We have not yet diversified our industries enough. We should raise our own tobacco and make our own cigars. We are doing well with our coffee, our honey is the best in the London market and our oranges are so much better than those of California that Claus Spreckels imports them from here for his own table. Hawaii, despite all this, is not raising enough staples. We could not fill a transport order the other day for 5,000 heads of cabbage. There ought to be plenty of native turkeys here. It is a shame that we should get our Thanksgiving turkeys from the Coast and pay \$5 apiece for them."

Dr. Maxwell Speaks Words of Encouragement.—At one of the meetings of the Hawaiian Territorial Agricultural Association Dr. Maxwell spoke words of encouragement which will bear repeating. He presented at least two reasons for the development of the small agricultural industries. In the first place, one industry alone in a country never develops the highest type of civilization. Such would produce a wealthy and highly civilized class and a class correspondingly low in the scale of civilization. In the second place, one could not fail to notice, he continues, the dearth of suitable supplies for family tables in the way of fruit, vegetables and other articles.

J. B. Atherton says—Industries based on rates of wages which only provide for the labor are out of line with Christian civilization. The family home, the school house, the church, are essential features of modern civilization. The law of all civilized countries requires a man to contribute to the support of wife and children. It is for the good of society that the wages of manual laborers shall be supported for the maintenance of family relations, for the support of schools, churches and other agencies of civilization.

For men to see the right is one thing, while for them to do it is another. Every one should receive the full value of his or her labor. Every person of suitable age and physical and mental ability should work or starve.

No special privileges should be granted to favored individuals and classes possessing large wealth. At present the monopolization of water and land by a few individuals and some of our large estates utterly prevents anything approaching fair competition among our homeless and landless people.

At present a man with means at his command can appropriate large areas to the exclusion of his poorer fellow settler.

Statements come to us through mails and otherwise from Portuguese, Europeans and Americans complaining that they are unable to obtain lands for their smallest homesteads. The plantation only offers them short leases, which prevents the making of homes and subjects them to the instability of corporation management.

Now what shall we do? It is indeed but little differing what kind of employer or manager you have on a plantation, however just, humane and liberal he may be; he is in the fatal race and must split like the man out West. We all know that all he wanted was the little piece of land adjoining him.

ALAN HERBERT.


Editorial Note.—A. B. Dore, editor of the New York Mail and Express, is dead.

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